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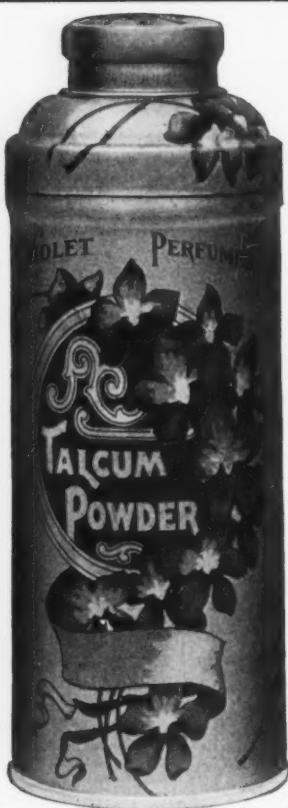
AMERICAN PERFUMER

AND ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW



SELLING AGENTS
ROCK HILL & VIETTOR, Inc.
114 John Street, New York

{ BERTRANDS, POMADES, AND ESSENTIAL OILS,
GINACIAN SYNTHETIC SPECIALTIES,
PURITAN BRAND ESSENTIAL OILS.
USED BY THE LARGEST CONSUMER.
MUST BE A REASON FOR IT.



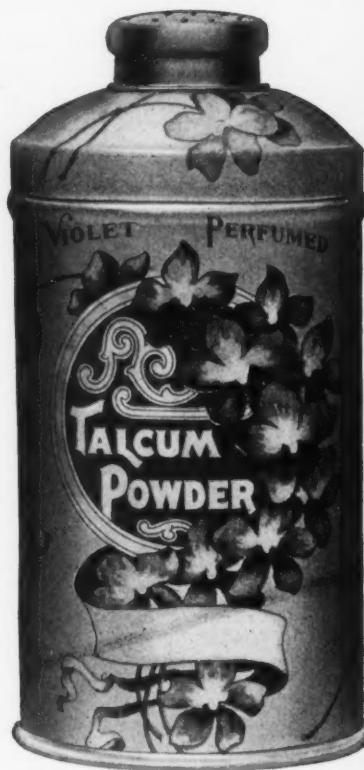
ARE YOU READY WITH SOMETHING NEW

to meet the coming revival of business? People get weary of buying talcum in the same old stock cans. A new container for your product means new customers and a larger field of operations.

¶ The Aluminum Finish Cans illustrated are entirely different from anything on the market. Sold in any quantity from one thousand up.

¶ To appreciate these cans, they must be seen. Suppose you send for a sample and prices to-day?

AMERICAN STOPPER COMPANY
19 Verona St., Brooklyn, N. Y.



SYNTHETIC VIOLET

There is a popular misconception regarding synthetic violet products. The trade in general seem to believe that anyone is now permitted to make any and all of the so-called ionone products on account of the supposed expiration of all the patents. We wish to correct this erroneous impression.

The Perfumery trade will be interested to learn what leading American chemical lawyers, Steuart & Steuart, of New York, have to say regarding Chuit, Naef & Co.'s products known as Alefol and Betafol.

They say: "In your U. S. patents Nos. 702,126 and 765,459 . . . the process described is not found or suggested in any other patents. The process is not anticipated by anything in the art, and we believe the patents to be valid and sufficient to protect the exclusive right to employ that process in the separation of alpha-ionone from ionone or pseudo-ionone. . . . The use of the phosphoric acid process described in these patents by anyone without your license would be an infringement."

Read what E. J. PARRY, the great English Chemist, says regarding the purity and quality of our synthetic violets:

"My examination of these products enables me to say that they are of the highest degree of purity and from the perfume point of view they are typical violet or violet-orris odors of great power and sweetness."

OUR SYNTHETIC VIOLETS are manufactured with great care and scientific exactness, and are the final achievement of many years of original scientific research. WE particularly recommend ALEFOL and BETAFL, for by a proper combination of these two the perfumer may obtain striking violet effects of a velvety floral character, possessing wonderful intensity.

UNGERER & CO.,

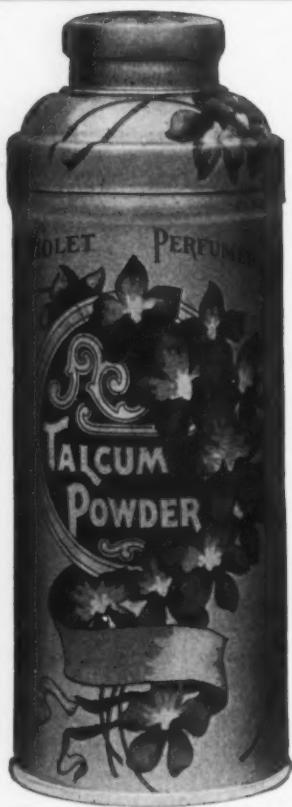
American Distributors for Chuit, Naef & Co., Geneva.

273 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.

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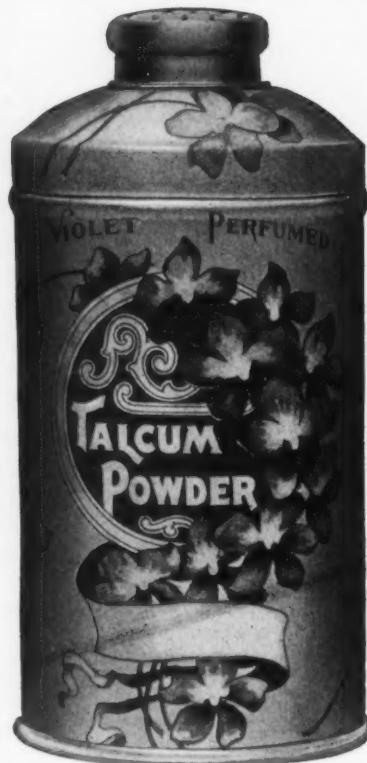
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POWDERED
CASTILE SOAP

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Factories: LEIPZIG, GROEBA-RIESA, GRASSE, (France).

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Recognized as standard for Carnation odors.

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FOR cosmetics perfumes oils soaps

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The test of cheapness is *quality—not price.* *Shipkoff's Rose* is the cheapest because it is the best Otto in the market—always *pure* and *uniform* and *one quality only.* Once tried—always used. Highest Awards: Gold Medal, Paris, 1900; 3 Grand Prizes, St. Louis, 1904; Liege, 1905; Milan, 1906.

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Direct from the American
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We Offer:

Iridol—artificial violet; a beautiful product; colorless—
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Hyacinth-S—pure synthetic, *not* a compound.

Rosol—a perfect substitute for otto of rose.

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Flavol

FRUIT FLAVORS

are simply the natural fruit juices concentrated to such a degree, by a secret process, that the extract manufacturer can use them for his natural fruit flavoring extracts.



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Let Us Send You Our Sample Book and Prices
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NEAR-KID SPECIAL, NEAR-KID SOFT
and COLORED NEAR-KID
(Made in 12 Colors)

Which Can Be Capped Wet or Dry

OUR TRANSPARENT BEAUDRUCHE
(Gold Beater's Skin)

Is the Best in the World

Patentee and Sole Manufacturer

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Branches: LONDON PARIS CASSEL

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To give some idea of the supreme quality of our Otto we quote the following analytical report of the great English chemist, E. J. Parry.

He says: "I have examined the sample of Otto P. O. F. in 4 oz. copper marked '2,000 oz.' All the figures of this sample are those of a genuine Otto, the physical characters being as follows:

Specific gravity (at 30°).....	0.855
Refractive index (at 23°).....	1.4623
Optical rotation	-2° 20'
Melting point	22°—23°

I am of the opinion that this is a genuine Otto of Rose free from added matter."

This Otto is of the highest quality, and bearing in mind the present market, and the outlook for higher prices, all users should be interested in our proposition.

**We offer this Otto subject to prior sale and
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Highest Citral Test

When you buy Terpeneless Oil Lemon you want Citral and not Terpenes. Our oil has the highest citral test of any in the market and is absolutely free from Terpenes. Write for sample and price.

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Largest stock and fullest line of Terpeneless Essential Oils in New York

TO PRODUCE THAT FLOWERY EFFECT

in violet and rose perfumes—and who has not sought an ingredient to fill the need?—use

FLOUR de VIGNE 100%

A few drops to the gallon will do the work.

JASMIOL is the only white jasmin true to its odor.

Write for full particulars to

A. MASCHMEYER, Jr., Amsterdam Holland
or
VAN DYK & CO., 181 Maiden Lane New York

Ozone - Vanillin

The most perfect product yet obtained, and of the highest possible strength and delicacy of aroma. : : : : :
Better flavoring value than any other you can buy. : :

OZONE-VANILLIN CO.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

UNGERER & CO.
DISTRIBUTORS
273 PEARL ST., NEW YORK

An Important Announcement

Beginning with the issue of November, 1908, we will use the **FRONT** cover of this journal to advertise our box wrappers, bottle labels, &c. We will reproduce some of the work we have designed, lithographed and embossed for well-known manufacturers of perfumes, toilet soaps and toilet specialties.

On the **BACK** cover we will reproduce samples of lithographed tin boxes made by the American Stopper Co. who have entrusted to us the lithographing and embossing of their advertisements.

We also manufacture paper boxes of every description and are therefore in a position to furnish manufacturers in this line with complete packages.

We are confident that the good taste and sound judgment of the manufacturers in this industry will insure us the recognition that the quality of our work merits.

BUEDINGEN BOX & LABEL CO.

NEW YORK CITY
395 Broadway

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
192 Mill Street

AMBRYO

The new fixative of quality

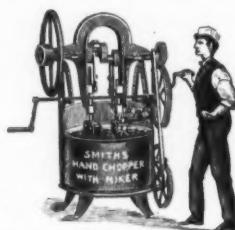
Our
ROSE f. o. No. 1
is the best synthetic
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Rose-perfume ingredient
on the market

ROSE MUGUET
will bring out a rose
odor
to the greatest advantage

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BEANS
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CHOPPED



NOT MASHED, AND SHOULD BE KEPT
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Then, too, the menstruum will act more quickly and thoroughly on chopped beans than on ground beans.

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Solid Flower Essences

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Extra Concentrie Pomades

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Manager

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The oil produced in this region is far superior to that which comes from the lowlands, for it surpasses in fragrance, strength and real rose character.

So, if you want Oil Geranium of the highest possible quality, write us, for prices are now at a low point.

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Or to UNGERER & CO., 273 Pearl Street, New York

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ROSE, Moss

“ French

VIOLET

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W. J. BUSH & CO., Inc.

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New York

THE AMERICAN PERFUMER AND ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.
TWENTY CENTS A COPY.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Vol. III; No. 7.

THE AMERICAN PERFUMER
and ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW
PUBLISHED MONTHLY
THE PERFUMER PUBLISHING COMPANY,
100 William Street.

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EDITORIAL NOTICE

Assoc. Mem., Am. Ext. Mfrs. Assn.

WE invite correspondence and special articles upon subjects of interest to all engaged in the manufacture and sale of Perfumes, Soaps, Toilet Articles, Flavoring Extracts, etc. THE AMERICAN PERFUMER and ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW is the OPEN FORUM for each and all in the Trade.

MANUFACTURING PERFUMERS' ASSOCIATION.—President, T. R. Ricksecker, 74 Reade St., New York; Secretary, W. H. Hyde, care of Abner-Royce Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

AMERICAN EXTRACT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.—President, A. E. Claus, P. O. Box 1931, New York; Secretary, Geo. R. Chatfield, 24 Fulton St., New York.

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RECIPROCITY AND ESSENTIAL OILS.

Under the Reciprocity agreements with various countries is it possible to modify the existent Tariff, and it is being done gradually in many directions. Nothing is of so great interest to American Perfumers, however, as the present attempt to have several French Essential Oils placed upon the free list. In another part of this issue is an account of the report on this subject, as it was submitted to the French commissioners having the negotiations in charge, and it will be attentively read by every American manufacturer who uses these products. The argument of the French producers that these Oils cannot possibly be made in the United States is eminently sound, and should be a sufficient reason for the free entry of these products, especially under a Protective Tariff, for in this case no American is protected, but all Americans are taxed, for the consumer is the one who always pays the tax. It would certainly be a great benefit to American manufacturers if these products were admitted free, for the more we have of free raw materials the better are we equipped to compete with Foreign Perfumery and Toilet Articles, which come here in far greater quantities than any patriotic American manufacturer likes to see. We trust that the Commissioners will give heed to these arguments, and help to clear the field for the American manufacturer as much as possible.

BOOMING AMERICAN PERFUMERY.

We do not say that all of our American Perfumers are slow to see opportunities and avail themselves of these openings for booming their goods, but there is at least one avenue of trade which it appears is not used fully. Every summer there are conventions and meetings of Retail and Wholesale Druggists, in different sections of the country, to whose attention it ought to be possible to bring the claims of American Perfumery for recognition. It would be comparatively easy to secure a place on the program of these conventions for papers on American

Perfumes, that would help materially in paving the way for the salesmen who are to approach these druggists in their homes. It ought to be a good idea to have some exhibitions of Perfumes, just as at the Jewelers' Conventions manufacturers show their goods. There is little wisdom and less profit in sitting down and complaining that the consumption of Foreign Perfumery increases year by year. Such should not be the case. With the 65% Protection of the Tariff, which American Perfumers enjoy, there is no reason that they cannot equal or surpass the French products at less than the prices paid for them. Yet all that has been done by many is to imitate French labels and names, rather than striking out along original lines and commanding the American market, as we should. Are we not neglecting many golden opportunities when we let slip meeting after meeting of the Druggists, without utilizing these gatherings in the legitimate way that lies open to us? It is through the Druggists that an enormous proportion of the Perfumery and Toilet Articles consumed in the United States is distributed, and if we can only bring home to them the fair arguments by which good American Extracts can be sold instead of fancy-priced French products it will help materially to relieve the strain.

If the Perfumers will not work along these lines, as an Association, and through their national organization, at least some of the individual Perfumers can be up and doing, and state their case properly directly to the Druggists, who can help them dispose of their goods, better than any other class of merchants.

USELESS STATISTICS.

The statistics of the United States Government ought to be clear and unmistakable if they are to be of the greatest possible assistance to the merchants of the country. The Government officials, especially of late, have shown a manifest disposition to assist the merchant, and for this reason we are impelled to call their attention to one way in which the statistical service may be considerably improved. Under the present system all imports of Essential Oils are lumped together in most confusing style. For instance, under Oil of Neroli we have the true Oil of that name, the artificial and Oil of Petit Grain. Under Oil Ylang Ylang the natural and the artificial are included, and so with other Oils. We would suggest that with very little additional trouble it would be possible to present each Oil under its proper head, and the statistics would thereby be rendered of considerable value to importers and to dealers generally. It is certainly misleading to have Otto of Rose, Oil of Rose, artificial and other Rose products all bulked together as Oils of Rose. We ought to be able to tell at a glance how much true Otto

of Rose has been imported into the United States, but this is absolutely impossible under the present system of keeping and presenting statistics. It is a matter of so much importance that we do not hesitate to bring this matter before the proper authorities as the Organ of the Essential Oil dealers of the United States.

COMPOUND CONCRETES DUTIABLE.

The Board of General Appraisers, in New York, has just rendered a decision (T. D. 29237) that is of interest to all users of natural perfume ingredients. For some time the attitude of the New York Customs Officials and of the Courts has left the situation in a very unsettled condition, and no one could tell whether or not a new decision would be forthcoming at any time, totally upsetting some previous decision.

The McKinley Tariff schedules placed "enfleurage grease" on the free list, and the Treasury Department has classified as enfleurage grease all pomades, solid concretes and liquid concretes, whether drawn directly from the flowers by a volatile solvent process, or made by concentrating pomade washings. About five years ago Lily of the Valley pomade was held to be dutiable at 25% *ad valorem*, in view of the fact that it was admittedly a compound of other pomades and essential oils. An appeal to the Federal Courts resulted in a reversal, and since then this pomade has had free entry. Subsequently, florescence valley lily (a liquid concrete) was held to be entitled to free entry; but the Federal Courts held the contrary. In the latest case, concerning a solid concrete, the Collector of Customs held it to be dutiable in that the addition of essential oils, etc., prohibited the application of the name "enfleurage grease"; therefore, one form of enfleurage grease (a pomade) may enter free though compounded, while the two other forms (solid and liquid concretes) may not be so entered if compounded. This inconsistent view must be modified, and possibly the best interests of the trade will be served by applying the classification "enfleurage grease" to pomades, solid and liquid concretes only when they are the unmodified products resulting from the grease, volatile solvent or other similar methods of extraction applied to flowers, stems, roots, or any other portions of plants that contain aromatic principles.

We append hereto the decision in full:

(T. D. 29237—G. A. 6798.)

Pomade valley lily—Combined essential oils—Enfleurage grease.

UNITED STATES GENERAL APPRAISERS, New York, August 26, 1908.

In the matter of protests 218050, etc., of Euler & Robeson against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of New York.

Before Board 1 (SHARRETT, McCLELLAND, and CHAMBERLAIN, General Appraisers).

McCLELLAND, *General Appraiser*: The merchandise, the classification of which is involved in these protests, is described on the invoices as "pomade not soluble muguet." It was assessed with duty at the rate of 25 per cent. *ad valorem* under the provisions of paragraph 3, tariff act of 1897. Free entry is claimed therefor, and in the alternative various other rates of duty lower than that assessed. The only claim sought to be established is that the merchandise is enfleurage grease and, therefore, entitled to free entry under paragraph 626.

The appraiser in his special reports on the protests states in substance that the merchandise is the result of a combination of floral odors containing a waxy substance carrying the odor of muguet lily of the valley.

The only witness in the case was a member of the protesting firm, who states that the article in question is comprised of a number of different odors, each of which is obtained by the enfleurage process, plus essential oils; that the presence of the essential oils serves an important pur-

pose in giving the combined flavor and producing lily of the valley or muguet. The essential oils used are rose, fennel, and oil of ylang, each of which is produced by a process of distillation. The official sample shows the article to be about the consistency of lard.

In G. A. 6024 (T. D. 26310) the Board held that an article invoiced as pomade lily of the valley, and which was returned by the appraiser as combination of essential oils, had been properly assessed with duty at 25 per cent. *ad valorem* under paragraph 3. From that decision an appeal was taken to the United States circuit court and the conclusion of the Board was reversed without opinion, Hazel, district judge, simply noting, "Decision reversed on the authority of United States vs. Dodge (94 Fed. Rep., 481)." Lueders vs. United States (T. D. 26882). Later, in G. A. 6219 (T. D. 26886), following the decision just cited, the Board held that florescence valley lily and valley lily enfleurage pomade were entitled to free entry as enflleurage grease. From that decision an appeal was also taken to the United States circuit court and the Board was affirmed as to valley lily enflleurage pomade and reversed as to the florescence valley lily. United States vs. Ungerer (T. D. 28210; suit 4151).

It is apparent that there is a marked difference between valley lily enflleurage pomade and florescence valley lily, the value of the latter being many times greater than the former; and the one is of the consistency of butter, while the other is a free flowing liquid.

The article now before us is similar to the florescence valley lily only in that it is a combination of floral odors and of about equal value. It differs in that it contains a waxy substance, and the essential oils introduced concededly are a necessary part of the combination to produce the lily-of-the-valley odor.

In reporting Lueders vs. United States (*supra*), it is noted:

The article is completed by the addition of two or three essential oils, amounting to about one-half of 1 per cent., to fortify and combine the resultant odor.

If it be assumed that essential oils were present in the pomade which was passed upon in the Lueders case, then the only apparent difference between that article and the one now under protest is the presence of the waxy substance, and it would seem as though there was conflict between the two decisions of the court above cited. If florescence valley lily is properly subject to duty under paragraph 3, we can not reason that a combination of odors to which essential oils have been deliberately added should be entitled to free entry. We have read and considered with great care United States vs. Dodge (*supra*), and failed to find any language of the court which in our opinion would justify the conclusion that a combination of floral odors, whether derived from the volatile solvent process or the original process of extracting the odor by means of fat with essential oils and wax added for the purpose of giving a definite result to the combination, is entitled to free entry.

The term "enflleurage grease" has been liberally construed by the courts, so that now unquestionably floral odors, whether extracted through the medium of fat or the volatile solvent process, are recognized as being such grease and entitled to free entry; but there is apparent conflict as to whether combination of odors thus extracted should be so classified.

We are decidedly of the opinion that where such odors have been separately extracted and compounded before importation, particularly where other substances are added which tend to give the combined article a new and different character, such a combination is no longer enflleurage grease within the meaning of the term as used in paragraph 626, and is not, therefore, entitled to free entry. It is our opinion that the collector properly assessed duty on the merchandise, and the protests are overruled. [The *italics* are ours.—Ed.]

No. 19,267.—Terpineol.—Protest 297,888-26,734 of M. L. Barnett & Co. (Chicago). Opinion by McClelland, G. A.

The protest related to so-called "Terpineol" invoiced as a chemical compound under paragraph 3, tariff act of 1897. Assessment affirmed.



WILLIAM BELL ROBESON.

It is our reluctant duty to report that William B. Robeson died suddenly on Friday, August 28, at his home, Bound Brook, N. J.

Funeral services were held on Sunday, August 30, from the Robeson home, and the interment was made at Belvidere, N. J., the following day.

William Bell Robeson was born 51 years ago in Brooklyn, N. Y. After obtaining a common and high school education he entered the essential oil and drug business at the bottom of the ladder, and by close attention to duty, inspired by an early recognition of the moral virtue and practical value of square and courteous dealing, he made rapid progress. About 12 years ago, in company with Mr. C. G. Euler, he formed the firm of Euler & Robeson, representing Antoine Chiris, Grasse, France.

Ancestors of Mr. Robeson settled in New Jersey early in the seventeenth century. His farther, Rockhill Robeson, was a successful merchant in New Orleans, La., and the latter's brother was Secretary of the Navy in President Grant's cabinet.

Mr. Robeson was endowed with qualities of mind and heart that endeared him to a host of business and personal friends here and abroad, so that heartfelt expression of regret have come from every quarter. He was a member of Eastern Star Lodge No. 105, F. & A. M., and had taken the 32d degree in the Scottish rites; he was also a member of Bound Brook Council No. 1339, Royal Arcanum; Drug and Chemical Club, New York; Commodore of the Bound Brook Canoe Club; and an associate member of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association of the United States. In the latter organization his successful efforts to make the 14th annual meeting pleasant will long be remembered.

Last October the twenty-fifth anniversary of Mr. Robeson's marriage was celebrated and the occasion was made notable by the wedding of his daughter Bessie. A widow and two daughters survive.

No changes will be occasioned in the business with which Mr. Robeson was associated, and it will be continued by the surviving partner, Mr. C. G. Euler.

THE ROSE IN PERFUMERY.

BY L. MAZUYER, Paris, France.

HISTORICAL.

"The Queen of Flowers for centuries has been sung of poets, ever the emblem of grace, beauty and love."¹

In such a symbolic sense is it mentioned in the Vedas, the Bible and by many Greek and Latin authors. The Athenians and the Romans instituted a feast in honor of the Rose.² The latter held the Rose in such high esteem that they tried, and sometimes succeed in, producing them in December.

From Persia, which is considered its cradle, the cultivation of the Rose spread in the course of centuries to the Indies, to Arabia, to Asia Minor, and thence was brought by the Moors to the Northwestern part of Africa, whence it was transmitted to us.

The Persians and Greeks used the Rose only for decorative purposes. The Latins were the first to try to extract its perfume; this was done by macerating the Rose petals in water with sesame seed, and then by expression of the compound they obtained "Roseate Oil,"³ which was used for many purposes, especially for anointing the funeral pyres.

The Arabs, inventors of the alembic, very naturally began to distill the flower which was so abundant with them. Rose water was then considered a panacea, and up to the Middle Ages was an important article of commerce. Rose water was long considered a medicine.⁴

It was only later, when operating with very large quantities, that the presence of the essential oil suspected by the Arabs was found. But the distillation of Roses for the obtaining of their Essential Oil did not assume important proportions until the close of the Seventeenth Century, when the use of perfumery began to spread among the inhabitants of Western Europe. Truth to tell, long before it was known to us, Oil of Roses was used by the Ottomans to season their food and perfume their garments. So great was the consumption there that for a long time it was thought that Oil of Rose had originated in Turkey, and even now the term "Turkish Rose" is met with. However, the ever-increasing consumption of expensive cosmetic preparations has made France, England, Germany and the United States the best patrons of Bulgaria for its Oil of Rose, while Turkey passed from the first to fifth place. The fact is that according to the statistics prepared by the Bulgarian Government the percentage of total export of Oil of Rose is as follows:

	1890.	1905.
France	37.3%	28.8%
United States	37.3%	30.8%
Germany	5.6%	13.4%
England	5.8%	16.8%
Turkey	38.3%	4.3%

Perhaps it should be stated as to this last country, by way of explaining so great a falling off in the percentage of export during only fifteen years, that much of the European Oil came to Western Europe through Turkish merchants, who are past masters in the art of adulterating

¹) Loiseleur-Deslongchamps.

²) "Rosalies," when Roses were placed upon the tombs.

³) Rosaceum oleum. A. Cornelius Celsus, physician in the age of Augustus. *De Medicina libri VIII*, 6, 8, 18. C. Plinius Secundus. Rosatum oleum. Q. Serenus Sammonicus, physician to Septimus Severus, author of a poem on maladies and prescriptions for their cure.

⁴) It is still used as an eye-wash.

this oil. In our time the Rose is universally known and appreciated, and it may well take one of the first places in the gamut of odors upon which the Perfumer draws.

Production and Culture.—Horticulturists have succeeded, by crossing selected specimens, in producing an innumerable variety of Roses. On account of this ever-increasing number the botanists are constantly making new subdivisions in their classes; thus we find:

Linnaeus counts 14 primitive species; Loiseleur-Deslongchamps 25. Later Wildenow raised the number to 34. In 1825 DeCandolle counted 146. To-day some specialists distinguish 7,000 different varieties. Be that as it may, the crossings are made very often at the expense of the Perfume, so for Perfumery purposes only two kinds are cultivated: *Rosa damascena* and *Rosa centifolia*. *Rosa damascena* is the one which is found in the Indies, and which is cultivated on a large scale in Bulgaria and in certain German centers. *Rosa centifolia* is found in Southern France, where it covers much of the soil.

The cultivation of the Rose in Bulgaria is quite ancient, but it assumed no great importance until towards the middle of the Nineteenth Century. The chief centres of production now are the districts of Karlovo, Kazanlik, Philippopolis, Pechtera and Schirpan. The total ground cultivated is 66,000 decares (1 decare = 10 acres). The Rose plantations cover immense stretches of country, all cut up into very small fields. The bushes are planted in rows one or two hundred yards long, growing to the height of a man. Between the rows a space of four or five feet is left for the plowing. Generally the fields are marked off by rows of white roses, which are also used for distillation.

In Germany the acclimating of *Rosa damascena* was attempted only in 1890. It has yielded to proper cultivation, but the bushes are too much affected by the rigors of the cold winters. The yield obtained there is less than that in Bulgaria, but the quality is finer.

Rosa damascena is found in Egypt, too, where it grows most luxuriantly. The natives use the water and Oil in great quantities. In the streets where the shops are in Cairo are to be found "Rose distillers" whose odd business consists in distilling the roses brought to them for a small commission in kind.

The cultivation of *Rosa centifolia* in France goes back to the last century. In this species we see the common mother of all roses.

This variety has been transformed considerably; proper cultivation has given greater resistance to the plant, and made the blossoming more intensive. Thus, in the primitive kind, the blossoms are few, seldom in bunches, while on the plants cultivated in the Maritime Alps it is not seldom to see spread on the top of a branch four to six blossoms together. The blossom is flesh-colored, round and flat when fully open.

The bushes are planted ten inches apart, from January to March. The rows are a yard apart. It is curious to note that they are not grown from sheets, but from the doubling of the roots. It is best suited, in almost all the districts, by a light chalky or silicious soil, of a certain depth, with a porous subsoil. The cultivation consists in fertilizing, spading and pruning. The fertilizing is done every two years, between November and March, usually with farm fertilizer, which is spread between the rows of Rose bushes. The residue of Sesame seed also makes a good fertilizer, a half-kilogram to the foot, but the rise in price

of this article has limited its use. The spading is done to a depth of ten inches, shortly after the fertilizing; its purpose is to destroy the weeds and bury the fertilizer. As the roots of the Rose bushes "run" they go in search of the principle nutritive elements required into the ground between the rows. The pruning is done in the Autumn; only three or four of the master branches are kept whole; women whose hands are protected with heavy gloves interlace each one of these with the bush opposite, so that each furrow is arched over by an unbroken bower. The Rose bush grows ten to fifteen inches high then, but between spring and the harvest it grows usually to a height of two to three feet.

The Rose bush begins to produce when it is two years old; a plantation may bear for 15 or 16 years. Thanks to intelligent care exercised in cultivating Roses the growers in certain centers of the Maritime Alps have succeeded in producing as much as 500 grams of flowers to the foot of soil. The average is generally between 300 and 350 grams, while the yield of a kilogram to the foot, mentioned by some writers, is abnormal and a very rare exception. The gathering is done at dawn; women and young girls do this work, and they are paid 8 to 10 francs a 100 kilograms. An expert picker can gather about 30 kilograms in a morning.

The Rose for Perfumery is grown almost everywhere in the Maritime Alps, but it is found in largest quantities in the immediate neighborhood of Grasse.

It is also found to the westward at Peymeinade, Montauroux and at Callian (these last two in the department of Var).

It is also in the South, between Grasse and Cannes, at La Roquette, Pégomas, Auribeau, Mouans, Sartoux and Mougins.

To the East and Southeast, too, near Nice, at Vence, Villeneuve-Loubet, La Colle and Saint Paul.

These last two centers of production are by far the most important. La Colle (1,450 inhabitants) and Saint Paul (750 inhabitants) have produced in some very abundant years as much as 600,000 kilograms of a total of three million kilograms used by the factories of that department.

It seems that the cultivation of the Rose has reached its maximum with us. In some years we have planted like mad. This will explain the over-production of 1906 and 1907. The larger part of the crop is reserved for treatment with fatty bodies (the making of pomades), with volatile solvents (the making of Essences), while that kept for the extraction of the Oil or Otto is comparatively small. It would not be useless to cite the opinions of writers who have studied this Oil, but this would be beside the task we have set ourselves here.

We simply cite a few of the reports which have appeared on this question, which may be consulted profitably as to the properties and composition of this Oil:

De Saussure, Ann. phys. et Chim., II, 13-1820.

Gladstone, Journ. chem. soc., 25m 12-1872.

Bertram & Gildemeister, Journ. fur prakt. chem., II, 49-1894.

Jeancard & Satie, Bull. soc. chim., IV, 31-1904.

F. Hudson Cox & W. H. Simmons, Pharm. journ., 72-1904.

Parry, Chemist and Druggist, 69-1906.

Crop of May, 1908.—The mild winter has not prevented the Roses from sprouting, but, nevertheless, for reasons unknown to us, the blossoming was a little late. A night-frost towards the end of April did no harm whatever to the bushes, the buds not yet having formed. The gathering, helped by good weather, lasted a month, beginning May 10 and ending June 11, a normal period. The crop had progressed without interruption, as we usually gather a little between the 20th and the 25th of April, and then begin again between April 30th and May 5th, continuing until mid-June.

It is not yet possible to estimate the total production of this season; nevertheless, we may state that it is approximately 25% less than last year. The communes of La Colle and Saint Paul produced only 450,000 kilograms. The yield of Oil was normal, and the Perfumers have no complaint. We can not close this report without adding some-

thing as to the situation of the Rose producers of the Riviera and the manufacturers of perfumers' materials.

There is really a kind of crisis on account of the over-production, due partly to the very favorable weather of the last few seasons and to the care exercised in culture, partly to the progressive development of Rose plantations up to this year.

As a result the price has fallen so low that "free" flowers are sold so low as 25 centimes per kilogram, barely covering the cost of the grower, if that. He reproaches the perfumer with having encouraged him, during lean years, to increase his planting, and then he is paid too little, now that the crop is abundant. The perfumer, on his side, defends himself and sees in this the economic consequence of circumstances of which he is an involuntary factor, but which he is unable to alter.

This condition of affairs has impelled some of the growers to form a syndicate which they hope will save them. Thus the Association of Rose Producers has been active at La Colle. The syndicate aims to raise the price of the flower, but in order to do this, it should distill the flowers of its members for their account.

Of course, if we take account of the increased cost of living, and the multiplication of wants which has replaced the simplicity of earlier times, it is plain that the low price to which Roses have fallen does not pay. But unless the growers wish to show an utter ignorance of the first principles of commerce, they can hardly blame the manufacturers for fixing the low prices or hold them responsible for the over production. It is sure that it is unreasonable to revolt against them and try to enforce Braconian laws. If the La Colle growers maintain their hostile position they will probably be ignored. It seems that the Grasse manufacturers prefer to urge the growers of their neighborhood to produce sufficient flowers for all their needs. These, working under contracts at 50 or 60 centimes, do not hesitate, being sure of selling at this fair price. The perfumers have the advantage of working with fresh flowers, better than those coming from a distance. Has the La Colle Syndicate seen this? There they are already discussing the advisability of pulling up some of the Rose bushes, and possibly this is the thing for them to do. For two years the profits have been too greatly reduced, the bushes have been less cared for, as they need not produce so much and possibly the growers will soon lose interest in them altogether. Some are already seeking other things that will pay them better to cultivate.

It is evident that some sacrifice must be made to stop the over production, if we do not wish to see this very important product vanish altogether from the Côte d'azur.

If this annoying situation continues and spreads, the manufacturers, already tributary to Bulgaria, will be compelled to seek, either in Algeria or in Asia Minor (where some Roses are already grown), less expensive raw material, and this to the great detriment of our beautiful country.—*La Parfumerie et Savonnerie Françaises.*

Mr. Holzmueller, of the Paris firm, Holzmueller & Schmidt, is now in New York, on business. As extensive dealers in Crude Drugs, Vanilla Beans and Essential Oils, he is interesting local dealers in the European situation.

William J. Eavenson, treasurer of J. Eavenson & Sons, soap manufacturers, died at the Hahnemann Hospital Sept. 9th, after an operation for appendicitis. Born in Christiana, Lancaster county, 53 years ago, Mr. Eavenson received his education there. He entered the employ of the firm with which he has since been connected in January, 1874. He became a member of the firm in 1884, and when the business was incorporated he was made treasurer.

For more than 20 years he was a vestryman in St. Jude's Protestant Episcopal Church and was a member of the Church Club of Harmony Lodge, No. 52, F. and A. M.; Quaker City Division, No. 39, Sons of Temperance, and the Fortnightly Club. The deceased, who is survived by his widow, was prominently identified with religious and philanthropic affairs.

ESSENTIAL OILS AND VANILLA FROM SEYCHELLES.

The latest bulletin of the Imperial Institute deals by way of extracts to the Colonial Government with the development of the resources of the Seychelles. It covers some matters of rather more than passing interest. The fall in price of the principal agricultural product exported, viz., vanilla (in part due to over production, and partly to competition from the artificial vanillin), has turned planters' attention to other materials. Cocoanut products, for instance, have replaced vanilla to a large extent, although the latter still occupies an important place, as is shown by the fact that out of total exports valued at 794,681 rupees in 1906, vanilla accounts for 101,818 rupees. A number of minor industries have been created, which indicate that in future the Colony will not be so largely dependent on the market for a single product as previously. In connection with the development of these secondary industries a large number of vegetable and mineral products has been received at the Imperial Institute from the Governor of the Seychelles during the last few years, and the nature of many of these is promising. For instance, in connection with essential oils seven samples of lemon grass oil experimentally distilled in the Seychelles were received by the Imperial Institute for examination. The "Seychelles lemon grass oils" are distilled from a lemon grass obtained from Mauritius in the latter half of the 18th century and the "Ceylon oil" from grass introduced from Ceylon in 1903. According to M. Dupont, curator of the Botanic Station, Seychelles, the Seychelles lemon grass yields 0.23 per cent. of oil, and the recently introduced Ceylon variety 0.34 per cent. On examination these samples gave the following results. The first three were so small that the optical rotation and solubility in alcohol could not be determined:

Description.	Specific Gravity at 15° C.	Optical Rotation in a 10 cm. Tube.	Content of Citral, Per cent.
1 Pale yellow	0.923	—	60
2 " "	0.003	—	74
3 " "	0.804	—	71
4 Rather dark yellow	0.887	-0° 36'	4.3
5 " "	0.894	-0° 3'	68.5
6 " "	0.802	-0° 10'	61.7
7 Pale yellow	0.887	+0° 10'	50.0

The first three oils were submitted in 1906 to experts for commercial valuation, and they were reported on as of very good quality and then worth 8d. to 8½d. per oz. The samples subsequently received, of which three were but slightly inferior to the first three in quality, were received late in 1906 at a time when lemon grass oil was practically unsalable in this market owing to great over-production, a condition of things from which the industry has not yet recovered. Thus the present price of lemon grass oil containing 70 per cent. of citral is only 1½d. per oz. Sample No. 7 is of inferior quality. It is clear from the foregoing results that lemon grass oil of good quality can be produced in the Seychelles.

Three specimens of citronella oil were received for examination in 1906, obtained by the distillation of grass grown from stock introduced from Ceylon in 1903. The samples were No. 1 Ceylon citronella: Yield of oil 0.39 per cent. No. 2 Ceylon citronella, No. 3 Ceylon citronella; No. 2 is the first and No. 3 the second fraction of one distillate.

On examination these gave the following results:

Specific gravity at 15° C.	Optical Rotation in a 10 cm. Tube.	Geraniol.	Citronellal.
1 0.910	-12° 49'	—	—
2 0.901	-14° 17'	30.5	28.3
3 0.907	-11° 41'	33.1	35.4

Sample No. 1 was valued by experts in 1906 at 1s. 7d. per lb. and was described as of early fair quality. Samples Nos. 2 and 3 were valued early in 1907 at 1s. 10d. to 2s. per lb., and it was suggested that it would be advantageous to mix the two fractions before sale. These results show that this Seychelles citronella oil compares favorably in composition and quality with the citronella oils on the market from other sources.

Of Ylang-ylang oil two samples were received in 1906, described as follows: No. 1, "Ylang-ylang oil. Yield of oil from flowers 0.57 per cent." No. 2, "Ylang-ylang oil. Yield of oil from flowers 0.58 per cent." Sample No. 1 had specific gravity 0.958 and optical rotation -45° 27', whilst No. 2 had specific gravity 0.924 and optical rotation -18° 46'. The specific gravities were taken at 15° C. and the optical rotations in 10 cm. tubes in both cases. The second sample was unusually dark in color, and its specific gravity and rotation are below the normal. Sample No. 1 was valued by experts in 1906 at 13s. to 14s. per lb., and was described as of extremely fine quality, and quite equal to any Ylang-ylang oil imported into this country. No. 2 was valued at the same time at 6s. 9d. to 7s. per lb.

A sample of Cananga oil forwarded in 1906 proved on examination to have specific gravity 0.954, and optical rotation -43° 10', and was described by commercial experts as of fair quality, and worth at that time 12s. to 13s. per lb. A sample of clove leaf oil was received from the Seychelles in June, 1907. It was produced by a firm which has set up. The sample was light brown in color, highly refractive, and possessed a characteristic odor of eugenol. It had specific gravity at 15° C. 1.0489 optical rotation in a 10 cm. tube -1° 35', was soluble in its own volume of 70 per cent. alcohol, and contained 87 per cent. of eugenol. Since that date a small quantity of the clove leaves from which this oil was distilled has been received at the Imperial Institute, and by distillation of these it was ascertained that the yield of oil is 4.5 per cent. The small quantity of oil thus prepared agreed in all respects with that sent from the Seychelles. The oil was submitted to experts for valuation, who stated that it was of good quality, very fragrant, and worth 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. per lb. (August, 1907.)

A small sample of cinnamon bark oil was received for examination in July, 1907. It consisted of pale yellow oil, with a cinnamon-like odor and spicy taste, and was faintly turbid. It had specific gravity 0.943, optical rotation -4° 30' in a 10 cm. tube, was incompletely soluble in 12 parts of 70 per cent. alcohol, but soluble in 1.5 parts of 80 per cent. alcohol, and contained 8.0 per cent. of "phenols" (eugenol) and 21.7 per cent. of aldehydes (cinnamic aldehyde). The oil differs markedly from the cinnamon bark oil of commerce, and would not be salable as such in the United Kingdom. The Colonial report on the Seychelles for 1906 states that distilling apparatus for the production of essential oils has been set up at Sans Souci in Mahé, and also in Silhouette, so that a commercial production of some of the oils referred to above may be expected in the near future. It appears that large numbers of cinnamon trees are available in the Seychelles for the production of bark.

Citrate of lime manufactured in the Island of Silhouette was forwarded to the Imperial Institute in 1906. On analysis it was found to contain 84.56 per cent. of calcium citrate and 0.42 per cent. of free acid calculated as citric acid, these two constituents being together equivalent to 66.89 per cent. of crystallized citric acid. It contained a small quantity of iron salt, equivalent to 0.7 per cent. of ferric oxide, and also a little nitrogenous and mucilaginous organic matter. The proportion of moisture, including water

of crystallization, was 12.57 per cent. A portion of the sample was submitted in 1906 to a firm of manufacturing chemists in London, who use considerable quantities of citrate of lime. This firm reported that the quality of the product is extremely good, especially as regards color, percentage of citric acid, and freedom from lime and mucilage. In these respects it is superior to many commercial samples. The chief defect is that more iron is present than usual, but this can be remedied in future by carefully selecting the chalk used for neutralizing the juice.

Particulars of later date are contained in the report for the year 1907, of the Governor of the Seychelles, Mr. W. E. Davidson, C.M.G. The declared total value of exports in 1907 was Rs. 2,230,520 exclusive of specie, as compared with Rs. 704,681 in 1906. The pride of place is occupied by vanilla, which realized nearly one million rupees, as against Rs. 100,000 in 1906. The quantity exported was 66,406 kilos., valued at Rs. 906,918.

The vanilla crop was above the average in quantity, was of fair quality, and sold at a high price. The vagaries of this most inconstant product are illustrated in the subjoined table. A crop which varies from 17,000 to 66,000 kilos. in

Year.	Total value of exports (including specie).	Quantity of vanilla exported.	Declared value of vanilla.	Average price per kilo. of vanilla.
	Rs.	Kilos.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
1895	736,064	4,553	60,344	13 25
1896	1,569,912	31,227	936,000	29 97
1897	1,503,701	30,691	920,730	30 00
1898	1,381,514	25,177	748,810	29 74
1899	1,897,662	41,835	1,338,720	32 00
1900	1,036,161	17,569	580,877	33 06
1901	1,483,245	71,899	1,108,792	15 42
1902	1,373,405	60,862	642,331	10 55
1903	968,325	59,784	503,994	8 43
1904	801,894	41,072	300,026	7 30
1905	848,744	48,208	282,876	5 87
1906	807,781	17,118	101,818	5 95
1907	2,270,820	66,406	996,918	15 02

consecutive seasons, owing to trifling variations in the sunshine and rainfall, and in price from Rs.6 to Rs.15 per kilo, cannot be calculated upon as a staple product. All proprietors plant and tend their vines, but only as a by-product which may bring much or little pocket money.

The report by the curator of the botanic station for the year 1907 deals with several branches of the industries of the islands:

THE VANILLA INDUSTRY.

The crop of the year 1907 was above the average and reached 66½ tons. It is the largest crop on record since 1904, and largely compensated for last year's crop, which amounted to 20 tons only. The average price realized may be put down as having been Rs.7 per lb., but at the beginning of the crop much higher prices were anticipated, and many merchants who were under that impression paid as much as Rs.4 and 5 per 100 green pods, and did not make a good bargain. The prices obtained on the London market were lower than those realized locally at the hands of the agents of French firms, especially regarding good-sized beans, which as a rule realized about 50 per cent. more on the French than on the English market.

Short vanilla, on the other hand, fetched a much higher price on the London market, where there seems to exist a very small difference in value between short and long beans, whilst good long beans on the Continent are occasionally worth three or four times the small and inferior beans. A little less than half the crop was sold in London, and the rest in France, Germany, and Switzerland, the French market absorbing as much as the English market.

The high prices realized in 1907 gave an impetus to vanilla planting, and many old plantations which had been neglected for the last two years have been put in order. With such a capricious plant as vanilla, which is more dependent on climatic conditions than on cultural treatment, and with the market prices which fluctuate so widely, the efforts made by planters in a given year, when the prices are high, are not always compensated for in the following years when the market may be depressed. According to the well-known French expert, Mr. Maurice Simon, the crops for Mexico, Madagascar, and the Comoros are increasing

enormously every year and glutting the market. In 1901, Mr. Simon estimated at 263 tons the world's production, with 30 tons for Mexico and nothing for Madagascar and the Comoros. In 1907-08 the figures given are 513 tons for the total production; the crops for Mexico, Madagascar, and Comoros being 395 tons or 77 per cent. of the world's production.

These figures show that the output from these countries determines the market prices and that countries like Seychelles only periodically benefit by high prices; that is, when any part of Madagascar, the Comoros, and Bourbon crops have been destroyed by hurricanes. For this reason it seems that the efforts made by some planters at intervals are unsafe and made in vain. As plantations that are overgrown with weeds and bushes and which are not properly pruned and pruned fail to flower normally, weather permitting, and as the majority of flowers appear on that part of the vines which is two years old, it seems safer not to allow plantations to become neglected and to stick to a more limited number of vines properly cultivated throughout the good and bad periods of time without distinction. In other words it seems wise to limit the vanilla plantations in Seychelles to those parts of the mountain districts which are unsuitable to the safer planting of cocoanuts and rubber. The policy of having mixed plantations of vanilla and cocoanuts which may have been useful when the price of vanilla was as high as Rs.25 per lb., and that for cocoanuts as low as Rs.1.25 per 100 nuts, should no longer be adopted. It was detrimental both to the vanilla and to the cocoanut trees, but principally to the latter, because the plants used as props for vanilla became tall trees in a short time and outgrew the palms, after having brought in insect diseases of all sorts which destroyed many a cocoanut grove in Seychelles.

The crop for 1908 is very poor, the weather having been much too dry from February to September to develop a normal flowering and also to allow the vines that had flowered abundantly the year before to produce a new crop. A few flowers appeared in September and October, and until February, 1908, the vines were seen flowering very irregularly and at intervals. If the flowers that appeared in September and October have not been disturbed by showers, those which were pollinated in November and December, January and February will produce pods that are liable to damp off as usual owing to the rains which commenced in December.

The question of shade was studied, and as far as results have been obtained, the following figures may serve to point out the importance of the question in vanilla planting. The plants put in the open on tripods or bars in the neighborhood of tall trees, and with a tuft of grass put as usual on the bent portions of the vines to prevent those parts from being burnt by the sun, have produced in five months 188 grms. weight of shoots per vine.

The vines put in the same position, but with a supplementary shade made of one row of *Nephrosperma* (palm) leaves laid at a foot above the bars, have produced 502 grms. weight of shoots during the same time. It may be gathered from the experiments, which will be continued, that on the hill districts like "Capucin" the question of shade is too much neglected in most plantations. On the other hand, the absence of established diseases in Seychelles makes it questionable whether it would not be better to cultivate vanilla in small, compact and suitable patches, both regarding shade and soil, than to cultivate this orchid, as it is done at present, on distant trees, which make it difficult to regulate in the same way the conditions of growth.

The experiments will serve to solve the question, and also to settle the point as to whether the manuring of the vines will not make good the irregularity of flowering that occurs in too wet or too dry years. The results obtained so far show that mineral solutions (1 in 10,000) do not injure the vines, but it is too early as yet to anticipate the action on the crop, two years only having elapsed since the first flowering of the vines took place. It was foreseen that mineral solutions would not be injurious, the

(Continued on Page 136.)

LAVENDER AND OIL.

By L. LAMOTHE, Director at Grand-Serre (Drome).

This graceful Alpine plant, of Cevennes, of the Causses region and of the Pyrenees has been for many long years past a resource that was highly appreciated in all the distant districts of the Southeast, where, together with the herds, it afforded support to many families. If there are still inhabitants in our mountains, it is to this plant that they owe their existence; and at the same time it is due to their roots that the thin layer of soil is held on the rocks and does not flow down to the river with the first storm.

Left without attention we still prefer the crop, which has asked nothing of our arms to the meagre harvest of grass or hay which hardly repays our pains. In an ordinary year France delivers 600 metric quintals of Oil worth 25 fr. per kilogram, easily finding a market in Cologne, New York, London, Grasse and Paris. Besides, with a little effort, we could easily distribute ten times as much in our colonial possessions. And we must add a half a million francs, representing the exportation of dried flowers (Calices) to America, England, etc., and the fine trade in bouquets in several of our large cities, where rich and poor are in the habit of perfuming their linen with the odorous sprays of Lavender. Thus, about two million francs fall, as it were, from the skies upon our disinherited mountaineers, who are so active and meritorious. Such is the present situation. But with what solicitude must it be handled, as we wait for this resource which nature offers us as a kind of compensation. In our lofty Alps and elsewhere the blue blossoms are distilled in August, in small alembics, over open fires, cared for by any member of the family, the grandfather, stiff with rheumatism, or the young woman in charge of the cooking—for the apparatus is put up near the house. The work is not hard, interrupted by pleasant siestas in a delightful warm air. They are satisfied to fill the pot with flowers and water, and to put it on the fire, and then take a nap. Our old Arab relatives were certainly as wise as we. Possibly we are behind them, and it is not without sadness that this has been stated several times. If it be true that with the best variety of *L. Delphinensis* we place on the market an Oil which is very poor in perfume, deep brown in color, due to the touch of the flames badly watched, this is the proof of careless distillation. And yet this Oil is more valuable, for it is very rich in Esters, and our country, thanks to its climate, has no rival in this product, for we may say that Lavender is French by inclination. Why then should our ignorance prevent us from profiting by this incontestable advantage?

An Ester—chemistry teaches us—results from the action of an acid upon alcohol. But, in the presence of a base: chalk, soda, potash, the ester loses its acid, undoes itself and frees the alcohol which served to form it. Oil of Lavender contains an alcohol, linalol, which is also found in Oils of Thyme, Aspic, Basil, etc.; it is in part free, and in part combined with the acetic acids (vinegar), butyric (product of cow's milk), etc., and it is these combinations of linalol with these acids which constitute the Esters—which we may define: the most volatile products—the most odorous principles.

The altitude preferred for the species *Lavendula Delphinensis* is above 500 metres; the dryness of chemical fertilizer—especially superphosphates—naturally increases the richness of our Oils in Esters. On the contrary, misty weather, rain during the harvest, delay the growth of the blue blossoms and—careless distillation decreases the Esters disastrously. In 1906, that year in which not a drop of water fell all Summer in the eastern part of La Drome, the canton of Luc-en-Diois delivered Oil with more than 38 per cent. of Esters, while the average is only 34, and this is considered the best in our section. Otherwise it is with difficulty that ordinarily we obtain 30% (from 22% to 26% in those districts where the perfected apparatus for

distilling is as yet unknown); while the new alembics help us to secure from 40 to 48%.

We see how far our common Oils are from richness in Esters, and now we understand the defects of our superannuated tools, five centuries behind our present requirements. And now that we know what to do. But they are still satisfied to empty the pot with an iron fork, the passé (as they call it) being over, i. e., at the end of three hours of boiling spasmodically, without regularity. As to the water at the bottom of the pot it is used indefinitely. This is done to economize fuel, for this water is warm. It is true a little more is added, but it results nevertheless that this water—naturally laden heavily with chalk in all the Lavender districts, becomes more enriched with calcareous matter, which raises the boiling point where they are combined, with the fatty body of the Esters the butyric acid, notably and always tending to destroy the fineness of the Oil. In other terms, our alembic has become, through our fault, a little toilet soap factory, but alas, not without harming the quality of our product. It is not strange that this Oil which should have contained 35 to 38% Esters only yields 22% under such conditions. This explains the difference in prices, which we notice every year, not only for the same district but for next door neighbors: 25 fr. per kilo (\$2.25 per lb.) for one, and 12 to 14 for the other (\$1.10 to \$1.25 per lb.).

This detestable routine has brought a crisis for several years upon the unhappy inhabitants of our mountains, already so much tried. This danger has been suggested in an article written especially for our small distillers; but the wealthier distillers know how to avoid this, thanks to the new apparatus: alembics with hot water-baths, etc.

The great problem is presented to us in two forms: will inferior Oils find no more purchasers at all, according to the law of progress, or will their price go still lower, and in either case we shall be compelled to sell the fresh flowers to modern factories in the neighborhood? Is this not really the state of affairs in the Canton of Barème? And the ancient method of distillation will disappear in the twinkling of an eye, swallowed up by the monopolies, which are being created in the Lavender districts.

We have pointed to this danger, as a natural consequence of routine and ignorance, the inevitable result which must follow all retardations in this charming industry.

It must be remarked that it is not the culture of this valuable plant which is threatened. On the contrary, Lavender is called upon to benefit more and more by its incomparable products, and the raisers near large factories have only to adapt themselves to the changed conditions. For instance, last year fresh flowers commanded the price of 17 centimes a kilo (\$1.63 per 100 lbs.) at Barème (Schimmel & Co., Leipzig). But 135 kilos yield 1 kilo of

$17 \times 135 = 23$ francs (\$2.07 per lb.),
100

a reasonable price and very profitable, which relieves the grower of all risk, of all care as to sales, a price, in a word, which gives back to the earth the value that it has lost, by assuring to the inhabitants of the mountains un-hoped for prosperity.

But we are not so well situated everywhere, at least for the moment; we know that the flower dries quickly, losing weight in a few hours; if covered up it ferments and becomes useless; and roads are lacking to distant farms.

The remedy for this situation is to form immediately powerful Syndicates, or Cooperative Companies, for the purpose of replacing good apparatus for the antiquated at once. Unfortunately the small growers do not like this solidarity, which they do not understand, and in which they have no confidence. He will continue to distill his crop in the fashion of the Crusades until the manufacturers of Var, or the Maritime Alps, come and plant themselves—for the season—in his village and settle the matter.

He has one means of meeting this crisis, and only one—that is to introduce some intelligence into his charming work, born on our sunny slopes. There is one point, especially, which cannot be too strongly emphasized. We have seen that a portion of the Esters is destroyed by the fatal action of the calcareous salts which accumulate in the pots.

Hence they must be emptied entirely. Besides, even though cold water has to be used, and it is slow in coming to a boil, there is compensation in the more rapid condensation of the steam.

In this way our Oils will gain at once 5% to 6% of Esters, and will continue to be accepted commercially. And we can then organize to hold our own, as we should.

OIL OF SANDALWOOD.

By A. R. L. DOHME and H. ENGELHARDT.

Our publications *† on this subject have been criticized by Mr. E. J. Parry and Messrs. Schimmel & Co. In both papers we pointed out, on the strength of numerous assays of Sandal Oils distilled by ourselves, that it is difficult always to obtain an oil with an optical rotation as required by the U. S. P. We have shown that many oils, which in every other respect came up fully to the official tests, as far as specific gravity, solubility in 70% alcohol, etc., is concerned, did not have the high rotary power -16° to -20° demanded by the U. S. P. We have examined a number of other oils of our own distillation, as well as some bought in the open market, and we can state again that the oils do not always answer the official requirements for optical rotation. We stated in our last paper that the main criterion for the purity of sandalwood is the percentage of santalol, the active principle, and further, that when an oil in addition to the presence of the proper amount of this constituent is soluble in five parts, or more, of 70% alcohol, at 30° C., and possesses the correct specific gravity, it can safely be pronounced as genuine and unadulterated, notwithstanding its somewhat lower rotatory power. The latter test, and the estimation of the acid and saponification numbers, we have considered as of secondary value.

Gildemeister and Hoffmann ‡ state: "The best means for ascertaining the purity of Sandalwood Oil, or the amount of an adulterant, is to determine the santalol content. Good oils mostly contain from 93 to 98 per cent., never less than 90 per cent. of santalol."

Further, we stated that those substances which are used frequently for adulterating sandal oil have some influence on the one or the other of the three requirements, and by the oil not answering these tests an adulteration could easily be detected. An oil adulterated with castor oil, cedarwood oil, West Indian sandal oil, etc., would never be soluble in five parts, or more, of 70% alcohol, and if these adulterations were present to any appreciable amount, they would also reduce the percentage of santalol.

Our suggestions to reduce the requirements for the optical rotation and to carry out the solubility test at 30° C., instead of at the official temperature of 25° C., have been criticized by Mr. E. J. Parry § and Messrs. Schimmel & Co.||

Parry states that the abnormalities of the sandal oil are due to the using of the different fractions of the distillation separately, without mixing them together. This, in our opinion, is not absolutely correct. The first fraction usually is distinctly abnormal, showing a lower specific gravity, and being in most cases insoluble in five

parts of 70% alcohol. This fraction is even considered as producing injurious by-effects and is usually rejected by most manufacturers. The last portions of the distillation usually have a higher specific gravity, due to resinification, which takes place by the prolonged heating necessary to drive over all the oils. Mr. Parry advocates retaining the optical rotation -16° to -20° as a "reduction of this requirement would encourage the use of a little more of a favorite adulterant now used." We do not know to what adulterant he refers, but can it not be detected by its solubility in 70% alcohol, or by the lowering or increasing the specific gravity, or by the reduction of the percentage of santalol?

Further, Mr. Parry states that the U. S. P. solubility test, 1 in 5 at 30° C., is a fair one. The test of the U. S. P. reads: "Solubility in 5 volumes of 70% alcohol," without a specific temperature. As the normal temperature adopted by the U. S. P. is 25° C., and as several oils we examined did not meet the solubility at 25° C., we recommended to allow a raise of temperature to 30° C. However, in numerous distillations of oil, which were made since the publication of our last paper, we obtained products which were easily soluble in 5 parts of 70% alcohol at 25° , and we shall be perfectly satisfied if this requirement is not changed. Mr. Parry's statement that the abnormal oils, on which we reported in our paper, were distilled probably from partly rotten wood, is not correct. The wood used for the distillation was in a perfectly normal and healthy condition. While Messrs. Stafford, Allen & Sons§ agree with Mr. Parry's article, Messrs. W. I. Bush & Co. are in general of the opinion and reiterate in regard to the optical rotation what we have reported in our last paper. Messrs. Evans Sons, Lescher & Webb§ report on 109 oils, of which 20% had a lower optical rotation than 16° . They say: "Modern adulterants are difficult to detect by either the rotation or the solubility test, and these are gradually held in less repute than purely chemical methods." They advocate retaining the solubility test.

Messrs. Schimmel & Co.** consider our view that the estimation of the santalol-content is sufficient, as erroneous, "as on acetylation the santalol is not determined as such, but as an alcohol, and every other alcohol would here give the same values as santalol. We know that this statement of theirs is erroneous, as "every other alcohol" will not give the same values as santalol, since their molecular weights are so different and they determine the quantitative relations. It is not clear to us what kind of alcohol they refer to. Besides the santalols (X and B), insignificant quantities of other substances with an alcoholic character are found in sandal oil, and these in all probability would not influence the estimation of santalol to any extent.

Would these other alcohols, not deriving from sandalwood have no influence on the solubility in 70% alcohol?

They would very probably reduce the optical rotation, but they certainly would not influence the so-much-advocated acid and saponification numbers.

Would these alcohols have a similar molecular weight to that of santalol, and would not a lower or higher molecular weight influence the calculation for santalol considerably?

If such adulterations with alcohol cannot be detected by other tests than merely the optical rotation, the estimation of santalol might be omitted altogether.

In conclusion, we wish to state again that we put very little reliance on the optical rotation and that we consider as genuine a sandal oil which contains at least 90% of santalol, as soluble in 5 parts of 70% alcohol at 25° C., or 30° C., and has a specific gravity of 0.965 to 0.980 at 25° .

Whenever an oil does not meet these requirements, it may be considered as suspicious, and the estimation of the acid and saponification numbers may help considerably to detect the nature of the adulterant.

*Proc. A. Ph. A., 1906, Amer. Drugg. 49, Page 145.

†Am. Jour. Pharm., 1908, Page 51.

‡The Volatile Oils, Page 342.

§Chemist & Druggist, LXII, Page 489.

||Sci-monthly Report, April, 1908.

**Chemist & Druggist, LXII, Page 541; Ibid.; Ibid., Page 542.

§§Lor. cit.

THE REGULATION OF THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

BY JULIUS HORTVET,

Chief Chemist, Minnesota Dairy Food Department.

The Pharmacopoeia of the United States has become a recognized standard for drugs in the pure food and drug laws of about twenty States and in the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. It may, therefore, be pertinent to inquire what the Pharmacopoeia may have to say regarding standards relating to flavoring extracts. In attempting an answer to this question it will be essential first to quote the paragraph at the top of page 39, of the preface to the?? edition which appeared in 1905. "Inasmuch as there has existed in the past on the part of the public a misconception of the purposes of a pharmacopoeia, and penalties have been imposed upon those who have sold substances bearing pharmacopoeial names which were to be used in the arts for manufacturing and other purposes, and not as medicines, it has become necessary to make the following declaration:

"The standards of purity and strength described in the text of this Pharmacopoeia are intended to apply to substances which are used solely for medicinal purposes and professedly bought, sold or dispensed as such."

It will be found on further examination that the Pharmacopoeia does not recognize such an article as an extract prepared solely for the purposes of flavoring foods. The medicinal uses of so-called "extracts," "spirits" and "tinctures" are the chief and only considerations. Extracts having for their sole purpose the flavoring of food products receive no more recognition as such than do preparations designed expressly for use as perfumery or cosmetics. Furthermore, so far as I am able to discover, the word "flavor" does not occur in the Pharmacopoeia. While not expressly so defined, the various Pharmacopoeial preparations known as extracts, spirits and tinctures appear to conform in general with the following definitions:

An extract is a decoction, solution or infusion made by drawing out from any substance that which gives it its essential and characteristic virtues. A fluid extract is a concentrated liquid preparation containing a definite proportion of the active principles of a medicinal substance.

A spirit of essence is a solution in alcohol of a volatile principle or volatile oil.

A tincture is a solution (commonly colored) of a medicinal substance in alcohol, usually more or less diluted.

In the Standards of Purity for Food Products, Circular No. 19, of the United States Department of Agriculture, a flavoring extract is defined as "a solution in ethyl alcohol of proper strength of the sapid and odorous principles derived from an aromatic plant, or parts of the plant, with or without its coloring matter, and conforms in name to the plant used in its preparation." In a footnote it is explained that "the flavoring extracts herein described are intended solely for food purposes, and are not to be confounded with similar preparations described in the Pharmacopoeia for medicinal purposes."

Thus we have at the outset a wide divergence on account of general purposes and definitions. Let us see how matters stand regarding the class of products which has been assigned to me to discuss. Of the twenty-three extracts defined in Circular No. 19, twelve are not mentioned either in the Pharmacopoeia of 1890, or in the last edition which appeared in 1905. So-called spirits of lemon, nutmeg and orange, which were given recognition in the 1890 edition, are dismissed from the one of three years ago. There are now recognized only spirits of anise, almond, cinnamon, peppermint and wintergreen; and in only one instance, in the case of almond extract, does the standard of strength compare with that given in Circular No. 19. The spirit of bitter almond of the N. S. P. is a 1 per cent

solution, by volume, of the oil in about 80 per cent. alcohol, while in the other cases mentioned a 10 per cent. solution is required. The Pharmacopoeia, however, does not specify that the Almond Oil used should be perfectly free from hydrocyanic acid. The U. S. P. tincture of Ginger and Vanilla corresponds respectively with the extracts of Ginger and Vanilla defined in our food standards. Spirit of Wintergreen, according to the last edition of the Pharmacopoeia, is a 5 per cent. solution of the oil, while our food standards require only 3 per cent.

Hence it appears in practice as well as in the nature of the case the standards laid down in the Pharmacopoeia and the standards defined in U. S. Department of Agriculture, Circular No. 19, do not follow parallel lines. On the one hand we have standards promulgated by a national committee composed of pharmacognosists, botanists, chemists, therapeutists and pharmacists elected by delegates from medical and pharmaceutical organizations, and the medical departments of the different branches of the federal government; on the other hand are the standards decided upon by experts consisting of food chemists representing the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists and the Association of State and Natural Food and Dairy Departments. These two large groups of individuals represent, to a great extent, widely different though not conflicting interests. They recognize that an article which may be used in the compounding of prescriptions should be regarded as distinct from a product intended chiefly for flavoring foods, and it is a sound policy that such a distinction should be maintained. We have no quarrel with the editors of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia; their standards can in no way conflict with the standards for food products, and we do not regret that there are not more points of agreement. These two sets of standards can best sustain each other by being each in its own province self-sustaining, and, so far at least as we are concerned, there is no lack of approval of the U. S. P. standards for drugs and medicinal preparations as they now exist.

The pure food and drug laws of ten States and the National Food and Drugs Act recognize the National Formulary on the same basis as the U. S. Pharmacopoeia. The Formulary is a work issued by the American Pharmaceutical Association, and is compiled by a committee appointed by that association. It is a compilation of some 500 formulas for such preparations as may not for some reason have been given a place in the Pharmacopoeia or have not been deemed worthy of a place in the more elaborate work. It is claimed to include most of the modern preparations, not given in the U. S. P., which pharmacists and physicians find it necessary to employ. While it is not expressly so declared, we are at least left to infer that this work is meant to include preparations intended for medicinal uses only and not in any instance preparations intended for foods or industrial uses. Let us see what is the position of the Formulary as regards standards for products allied to flavoring extracts. On page 145 of the work is given the following general formula for a so-called Spirit of a Volatile Oil.

"Any spirit or alcoholic solution of a Volatile Oil for which no formula is given by the U. S. P. or by this Formulary, should be prepared in accordance with the following general formula:

Any volatile oil	65 cc.
Deodorized alcohol	935 cc.

"Dissolve the Volatile Oil in the Deodorized Alcohol."

In a footnote it is stated that "the strength of the spirit thus prepared is approximately 5 per cent, by weight, provided the specific gravity of the oil is in the neighborhood of 0.900."

Spirit of Orange, Spirit of Lemon and Spirit of Nutmeg, given on pages 227 and 228, correspond with the U. S. P. preparations of 1890, and are each a 5 per cent., by volume, solution of the oil in strong alcohol. All of the above preparations are well within the requirements of our food standards, in fact, all excepting these three are of greater strength than our food standards require.

(To be Continued.)

PURE FOOD NEWS.

FEDERAL.

The net result of nearly two years' denunciation of standards seems to have been to settle the fact that the standards in Circular No. 19 are legal, and that until Congress shall authorize it, no new standards may be made nor the old ones revised. This matter will come up at the next session of Congress, and it is to be hoped that the matter of standards will be settled in a way that will give manufacturers a square deal. That seems to be the disposition of the Department of Agriculture, judging by the attitude that Secretary Wilson and Dr. Wiley are displaying in regard to vanilla and Terpeneless lemon extracts.

In our August issue we criticised a certain proposed standard for vanilla extract, pointing out that to require 65 per cent alcohol was much more stringent than necessary. Up to the present time no satisfactory standard for vanilla has been proposed; but the trade is beginning to see light along the lines we have been indicating.

We print herewith some correspondence we have had with the Department of Agriculture, and with the Kansas State Board of Health. The standard proposed has had the endorsement of many prominent manufacturers, and we therefore ask all who approve it to notify us; those who desire to criticise any feature of the standard will be assured of careful consideration.

S. J. Crumbine, M.D.,
Secy. State Board of Health,
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sir—We are just in receipt of a copy of your Bulletin for August, 1908, and are astonished at the revelations concerning flavoring extracts. We know that there has been a great deal of fraud going on, but we were not prepared to learn of the practices you expose, especially by the firms whose names you mention.

While the situation has much improved, it is still deplorable and, to our mind, this is due largely to the following conditions: first, absence of a definite standard for vanilla extract; second, wide variation in standards and regulations in various States; third, rebellious spirit that has been stirred up by various organizations, etc.

Of course, there is no excuse for people who evidently seek to deceive; but you may argue that, if manufacturers make their goods properly and label them properly, there will be no more violations. But the fact remains that manufacturers know that there is no way of testing vanilla extract to enable the chemist to see, with certainty, whether or not the required amount of bean was used; and some take chances with all kinds of mixtures.

We advocate a standard that will be perfectly fair to manufacturers and at the same time will make it a very simple matter to enforce compliance with the standard. We simply take cognizance of certain well-known facts with vanilla beans. First, the resin content is about 2% to 8%; second, the vanillin content is not over 25%; and third, a menstruum containing about 50% alcohol is necessary to cut the resins properly, and from 35 to 40% of alcohol in the finished product is necessary to hold the resins in solution. These facts are admitted by competent chemists and, therefore, the standard would require the following:

"Vanilla extract is the flavoring extract prepared from vanilla bean with or without sugar or glycerine, and contains, at least, .2% of vanilla resins, not over .25% vanillin, and from 35% to 40% alcohol, by volume."

These results can be obtained by using 10 grams of vanilla beans to 100 cubic centimeters of a menstruum containing about 50% alcohol. During the process of maceration or percolation the alcoholic content is reduced to about 40% by evaporation, etc.

This is a standard that not one manufacturer will be able to circumvent and it would be perfectly fair to everyone. In some cases the resin content might run as high as .8%, but at the same time the vanillin percentage should not be over .25%. Should there be $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% of vanillin, the requirement for resin should be at least .4 of 1%. Of

course, even with this standard, it would be impossible to detect the addition of vanillin in an extract that was particularly rich in resins; but that would be a small objection for the reason that very few manufacturers would desire to make their extracts richer than the law requires.

STATE OF KANSAS.

Department of the State Board of Health.

September 4, 1908.

Perfumer Pub. Co.,
New York.

Dear Sirs—I am in receipt of your letter of the 1st, and note with much interest its contents, and I most heartily endorse the suggested standard for vanilla extract. We will take pleasure in sending this letter to our analyst, Professor E. H. S. Bailey, of the University. I trust that the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists may adopt this standard at the fall meeting.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) S. J. CRUMBINE, M.D.,
Chief Food and Drug Inspector.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Board of Food and Drug Inspection,
Washington, D. C., September 4, 1908.

The Perfumer Publishing Co.,
100 William Street, New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen—I am greatly interested in your letter of the 31st ultimo in which you request that no action be taken in regard to new standards for flavoring extracts until representative manufacturers shall be heard. I shall greatly appreciate it if you will send me a list of manufacturers whom you consider representative and who in your opinion would care to be heard upon this subject if it is again taken up.

Respectfully,
H. W. WILEY, Chairman.

STATE.

KANSAS.—Bulletin No. 8, Vol. IV, for August, 1908, has been received. In the chemists' report of Food ANALYSES No. XVII we find the following:

No. 1293—"Double Flavoring Extract of Raspberry." The usual mixture of chemical ethers, alcohol and coal-tar dye; has no relation to raspberry, except in name. *Illegal.* Mfr.: Chanute Whol. Groc. Co., Chanute, Kans. No. 1034-A—"Dr. Fenner's Extract of Lemons." Contains only 2.3% of lemon oil. *Illegal.*

No. 7043—"H. & K. Brand Pure Triple Extract of Lemon." Contains only 4.7% lemon oil. *Illegal.* Mfr.: Hanley & Kinsella C. & S. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

No. 1311—"Souder's Elegant Flavoring Extracts, Regular Lemon." Contains no lemon oil. *Illegal.* Mfr.: Royal Remedy & Extract Co., Dayton, Ohio.

No. 1296—"Shepard's Double Strength Extract of Lemon" on the carton, and "Shepard's Economical Terpeneless Lemon Flavor" on the label. Contains a yellow coal-tar dye. *Illegal.* Mfr.: Shepard Baking Powder Co., St. Louis, Mo.

No. 5262—"Perfected Flavoring Extract Artificial Strawberry, 2 oz." Contains 13.6% short measure. *Illegal.* Mfr.: Price Flavoring Extract Co., Chicago.

No. 1182—"High Grade Flavoring Extract of Vanilla, 7 per cent. beans." Contains no vanilla resins and is colored with caramel. *Illegal.* Mfr.: Ft. Scott Whol. Groc. Co., Ft. Scott, Kans.

No. 7002—"Standard Extract of Vanilla." No vanilla resins. *Illegal.*

No. 5075—"Standard Concentrated Extract of Vanilla." Contains no vanilla resins. *Illegal.* Mfr.: Gillett Chemical Works, Chicago.

No. 5086—"Flavoring of Vanilla." Should be labeled "Artificial vanillin and cumarin flavor." Mfr.: Interstate Grocery Co., Joplin, Mo.

No. 5132—"Paddock's Plymouth Brand Vanilla Flavor." Contains no appreciable resins. *Illegal.* Mfr.: Paddock Coffee & Spice Co., Kansas City, Mo.

No. 7032—"Dr. Seelye's Triple Extract of Vanilla." No vanilla resins. *Illegal.* Mfr.: A. B. Seelye & Co., Abilene, Kan.

No. 7044. "H. & K. Brand, Pure Triple Extract Vanilla." Contains no vanilla resins, and artificially colored. *Illegal.* Mfr.: Hanley & Kinsella, St. Louis, Mo.

LOUISIANA.—Louisiana's new food law will become operative Oct. 1.

MAINE.—We have received Bulletin No. 2 of Official Inspections, giving analyses of illegal Tincture of Iodine.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Judge Bell, of the Blair County Court, has rendered a decision declaring unconstitutional the Pennsylvania Pure Food Law of June 1, 1907. The act of 1895 will now be in effect, and doubtless the Legislature will remedy the defects in the later law, at its next session.

Monthly Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 7, dated Aug. 15, 1908, has come to hand.

GENERAL.

Prof. E. F. Ladd, of North Dakota, acting under authority of the resolution adopted by the recent Mackinac conference of the Association of State and National Food and Dairy Departments, has appointed the following committees:

Committee on Uniform Food Law, M. A. Scovell, Kentucky; R. A. Pierson, New York; A. C. Bird, Michigan; James Foust, Pennsylvania; R. M. Allen, Kentucky; W. D. Bigelow, Washington, D. C.

New Members of Standards Committee, Prof. J. H. Shepard, South Dakota; Chas. D. Woods, Maine.

A COMMERCIAL ENTENTE WITH FRANCE.

We are reliably informed that meetings have taken place between French and American commissioners, looking to a modification of the American tariff on certain products, on a reciprocity basis. The American commissioners are Messrs. Reynolds, Schafter and Jacobson; the French, M. Bruwaert, Delaney and Vassiliers. The French commissioners have asked the different trades to make suggestions as to needed modifications, and the special report from those concerned with Essential Oils is of marked interest to our readers. This report states: "The modifications of the American tariff which we propose would greatly facilitate our commercial operations, and are as follows; we suggest that the Essential Oils mentioned below, which are now taxed 25% *ad valorem*, should be admitted free. These products cannot be made in the United States, so American farmers have no interest in maintaining a duty, which does not help them, and only taxes perfumers and soap-makers."

Besides, these Oils are grown only in France and its colonies. Some of these, notably Oil Geranium, is passing through a crisis of over-production, and the removal of the American tax would go far toward relieving the situation, by increasing the consumption.

Bois de Rose and its derivates—This Oil is produced in French Guiana.

Oil Geranium—Algerian, Tunisian, Reunion and Cannes. (The names indicate the places in which they are produced).

Oil of Myrtle—(Provence, Corsica, Algeria, Tunis).

Waters of Flowers of Orange, Rose and Jasmin—(Cannes and Grasse).

Attention is also called to the fact that the consular agent at Cannes has been withdrawn, and as the manufacturers of Cannes and Grasse had to go to him for consular documents his withdrawal and their forced recourse to the consular agent at Nice has caused great inconvenience.

IN THE TRADE.

John O'Rourke has resigned as New York manager for the Procter & Gamble Co.

Creditors of the De Jean Perfumery Co., 246 Thirty-ninth street, Chicago, have filed a petition to have the firm adjudged bankrupt.

Mr. O. W. Jones, of Titusville, Pa., has purchased the building of the National Soap Works, of that city, and will occupy it as a wholesale grocer.

Mr. D. Charles Coutts, who for the past five years has been the efficient secretary-treasurer of the Richards Pure Soap Co., Limited, Woodstock, Ont., has severed with that institution.

Messrs. J. & G. Miller, Mitcham, Surrey, England, have issued an interesting little illustrated pamphlet on "The Distillation of English Essential Oils," naturally dealing chiefly with Oil Peppermint.

T. A. Hedley, United States agent for Evans' Sons, Lescher & Webb, Ltd., London, and the National Drug & Chemical Co., of Canada, sailed for England, August 22nd, on the *Caronia*. He is expected to return about Oct. 1st.

L. A. Van Dyk, of Van Dyk & Co., New York, returned recently from a business trip to Mexico. Messrs. Van Dyk & Co. have established a Mexican branch, with headquarters at Mexico City, in charge of John Ten Napel, Avenida Cinco de Mayo, 1.

The business of the John H. Woodbury Dermatological Institute is now in the hands of the Federal Court, so that Uncle Sam may be said to be in the beautifying business, and no doubt with Receiver Upson in charge will effect some notable "cures."

A late issue of the *Sketch* contains two photographic illustrations of fashionable London's toilet saloons for dogs. In an elaborately fitted room a lady's pet can have its coat brushed and scented (as illustrated) and its teeth cleaned (as also illustrated).

The paper read by Dr. Alois von Isakovics before the College of Pharmacy, New York, has been printed in handsome form. It deals with Synthetic Perfumes and Flavors, and while naturally an *argumentum pro domo*, contains much of general interest.

The Buedingen Box & Label Co. make an interesting announcement concerning their new advertising plans. Their recognition of this journal as the popular medium of the industry should be of interest to all who have so cordially extended us their encouragement.

Robert Schmidt, until recently connected with a soap concern on Spring Grove avenue, Cincinnati, has leased the three-story factory building on Harrison avenue, where he will give employment to about 50 persons very shortly. Schmidt will manufacture high grade paper boxes for perfumes and soaps.

The New York Public Service Commission held its first hearing lately on charges against The American Express Co., for overcharging. The plaintiff was J. W. Thorne, representing a Buffalo soap manufacturer, and while the amount at stake was small, only 40 cents, the principle is a very important one.

The problem of making an adhesive that will make labels stick to tin has been solved by the Arabol Manufacturing Company, 100 William street, New York city. Their Tinol satisfies all requirements. It works smoothly, the labels will not be soiled or disfigured, it is economical, and it is a first class "sticker."



THOMAS B. DUNN.

Thomas B. Dunn, the candidate for State Treasurer, is at present State Senator from the Forty-fifth district, which consists of part of Monroe county. He was born in Rhode Island and moved to Rochester in 1857, where he has since lived. He was educated in the public schools there and engaged in the manufacture of perfumery, with considerable financial success, his company having agencies in many European cities.

For two years he was president of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce and he was chief commissioner and president of the New York State Commission at the Jamestown Exposition. He is a director of the Genesee Valley Trust Company and is financially interested in several Rochester industries. In 1906 he was elected to the State Senate and has been a member of the committees on Cities, Railroads, Banks, Trades and Manufactures and Public Health.

M. L. Akers, who recently took over a majority of the stock in the Louisville Soap Co., has been elected president of the concern and has assumed the duties incident to his position. The steps taken by Mr. Akers to secure control of the company prevented its being taken over by Procter & Gamble, the Cincinnati soap manufacturers, who had intended to remove the plant, which employs about 100 people, to the Ohio city.

The Pharmaceutical Journal lately contained a telling interview with some of the experts of Messrs. Stafford, Allen & Sons, Ltd., on the subject of adulteration of Essential Oils. The question of adulteration was discussed at length, and it was shown how Oils Peppermint, Sandal Wood, and Almonds Persic were being falsified on all sides. It was proved that the cheap Oils are usually adulterated, and that pure goods must command fair prices.

W. J. Bush & Co., Inc., announce that their Chicago office is now being managed by Mr. Wallace A. Bush. Changes have been made that will enable that office to handle all business for the central West with dispatch. The Pacific Coast will be covered from Portland, Ore., by Mr. E. H. Lauer, who has established offices in the Rothchild Building. Mr. Lauer was, until recently, vice-president of the Blaumer-Franke Drug Co., Portland, Ore., one of the largest concerns in the line.

M. Jean Amic of the firm of Roure-Bertrand Fils, Grasse, France, sailed on the 19th inst. on *La Provence* for this country. He is due to arrive on the 25th. The visit of Mr. Amic is an event of some importance to the essen-

tial oil industry of this country, for it is not often that the principals of the large European producing houses come to the United States. Mr. Amic is expected to remain here about a month, when he will return to France, accompanied by M. Laffitte de Goudon, of the same house.

Judge W. S. Glass and Samuel I. Howe, of the Kansas tax commission, and John F. Stanton, state architect, accompanied by Joseph Hoffman and O. Q. Clafin, county commissioners of Wyandotte county, Kansas, inspected the Procter & Gamble Soap factory in Armourdale lately.

Practically the entire interest in the corporation of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., 527 Pearl street, New York, Importers and Manufacturers of Essential Oils, Bakers', Confectioners', Perfumers' and Soapmakers' Supplies, has recently been acquired by Mr. P. C. Magnus, one of the founders of the original firm of Magnus & Lauer. Mr. George C. Reynard, the former treasurer of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, has severed his connection, and is no longer connected with the firm. This leaves Mr. Magnus the sole proprietor of the business—and he announces that it will be carried on in the same vigorous manner as heretofore.

According to a special warning issued by Secretary John A. Green, of the National Retail Grocers' Association, a gang of bogus soap manufacturers (?) are operating on the reputation of Fels Naptha Soap, and finding victims. In Cleveland, the local Retailers' Association have made war on the operators and secured their arrest. According to Mr. Green these men made a canvass of the city selling soap, presumed to be made in Brooklyn, where upon inquiry it was found that no such factory was in existence.

The scheme is worked by carrying a sample of Fels Naptha Soap in a wrapper of their own, which is called "Goldine Naptha Soap." The sample of course is compared with other Fels Naptha Soap on the shelves, and is offered to the grocer for \$2.80 per box of 100 bars. It is presumed also to give away with every five wrappers a check, which when presented at the store where the premiums are kept, shall be good for a cup and saucer. Upon inquiry it was found that no such store existed.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE ODORBASE MFG. CO., 108 Fulton street, New York, was incorporated recently in New York State for \$15,000. The principal stockholder and general manager is Ed F. Mallory, who was sales manager for Lazell, Dalley & Co., New York, for several years.

AMERICAN SOAP CO., Cincinnati; capital, \$10,000; incorporators, William F. Siebenthaler, Clarence J. Lentz, A. Moeller, J. P. Bauer, Jr.

CINCINNATI BASS CLUB, Cincinnati; incorporators, George A. Ficke, J. George Jung, John W. Neil, T. E. Mooney, James E. Brady, Wm. Bodemer.

GOLD BOND STERILIZING POWDER CO., York Harbor, Me.; manufacturing and dealing in toilet and proprietary articles; \$100,000 capital stock. Officers: President, Charles H. Perkins, of York; treasurer, Frank D. Marshall, of Portland.

THE WASHER MANUFACTURING CO., Corsicana, Tex., has been organized with a capital stock of \$10,000 to manufacture soap. E. C. McCarver is president of the concern.

HARRY P. SNEAD, V. M. ROBY AND JOSEPH SINCLAIR are the incorporators of the Barnes Naphtha Soap Co., New Orleans, La. The capital stock is \$10,000.

HALLOCK SOAP CO., Milwaukee; capital stock, \$12,000; incorporators, E. W. Hoffmann, Willibald Hoffmann, F. C. Mitchell and W. F. Nackie.

RACINE SOAP CO., Racine, filed a resolution of dissolution.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, ETC.



30414

ALOINE

34469



34244

'HAZELINE' SNOW

31905

Name: William Cooper

34962

Paul Grey
35074

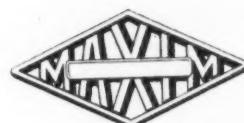

35643

TRICOFERO de BARRY

32740

Fest Snelling

34242



35089

SOLVO

35230

Skeeter

23

Skidoo

35690

SALVAVIDAS

35843

MED-KAL

35895

NOTE TO READERS.

This Department is conducted under the general supervision of Samuel E. Darby, Esq., Patent and Trade-Mark Attorney, 220 Broadway, New York, formerly Chief Clerk and Examiner, U. S. Patent Office. This report of patents, trade-marks, labels and designs is compiled from the official records of the Patent Office in Washington, D. C. We include everything relating to the four co-ordinate branches of the essential oil industry, viz.: **PERFUMES, SOAP, FLAVORING EXTRACTS and TOILET PREPARATIONS.**

The trade-marks illustrated are described under the heading "Trade-Marks Applied For," and are those for which registration has been allowed, but not yet issued. All protests for infringement, etc., should be made promptly to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

All inquiries relating to patents, trade-marks, labels, copyrights, etc., will receive Mr. Darby's attention if addressed to

PATENT AND TRADE-MARK DEPT.,
Perfumer Pub. Co.,
100 William St.,
New York.

PATENTS GRANTED.

808,942.—**PROCESS OF MAKING AROMATIC CARBONYL DERIVATIVES.**—Adolph Wack, Belleville, N. J., assignor to Verona Chemical Company, Newark, N. J., a corporation of New Jersey. Filed July 2, 1907. Serial No. 381,835.

1. The improvement in the manufacture of a hereinbefore defined aromatic carbonyl derivative which consists in submitting a mixture containing a hereinbefore defined primary aromatic amino substance and a hereinbefore defined aromatic substance to oxidation.

2. The improvement in the manufacture of acetyl vanillin which consists in submitting a mixture of acetylisoeugenol and a hereinbefore defined primary aromatic amino substance to oxidation.

3. The improvement in the manufacture of acetyl-vanillin which consists in submitting a mixture of acetylisoeugenol and sulfanilic acid to oxidation.

808,943.—**PROCESS OF MAKING CAMPHOR.**—Adolph Wack, Belleville, N. J., assignor to Verona Chemical Company,

Newark, N. J., a corporation of New Jersey. Original application filed July 2, 1907, Serial No. 381,835. Divided and this application filed Dec. 27, 1907. Serial No. 408,331.

1. The improvement in the manufacture of camphor which consists in submitting a mixture containing a borneol compound and a hereinbefore defined primary aromatic amino substance to oxidation.

2. The improvement in the manufacture of camphor which consists in submitting a mixture of isoborneol and sulfanilic acid to oxidation.

TRADE-MARKS REGISTERED.

70,332.—**Soap.**—Goodhair Remedy Company, Newark, Ohio.

Filed April 16, 1908. Serial No. 34,157. Published June 23, 1908.

70,341.—**Detergent Cleaning Compounds, Soaps and Metal-Polishes.**—Frederic Condé, Oswego, N. Y.

Filed April 27, 1908. Serial No. 34,397. Published June 23, 1908.

70,353.—**Italian Olive-Oil.**—Macaluso Bros., New Orleans, La.

Filed April 28, 1908. Serial No. 34,446. Published June 9, 1908.

70,381.—**Perfume Extracts and Toilet Waters.**—A. A. Valentine & Co., New York, N. Y.

Filed April 6, 1908. Serial No. 33,895. Published June 23, 1908.

70,383.—**Perfumes, Perfume Extracts, and Toilet Waters.**—A. A. Valentine & Co., New York, N. Y.

Filed April 13, 1908. Serial No. 34,085. Published June 23, 1908.

70,384.—**Perfume Extracts.**—A. A. Valentine & Co., New York, N. Y.

Filed April 13, 1908. Serial No. 34,046. Published June 23, 1908.

70,423.—**Soaps.**—M. Benjamin Binkley, Dayton, Ohio.

Filed May 14, 1908. Serial No. 34,736. Published June 30, 1908.

70,431.—**Detergent Compound Especially Prepared for Cleaning Cars.**—Imperial Car Cleaner Co., Newark, N. J.

Filed February 29, 1908. Serial No. 33,086. Published June 30, 1908.

- 70,453.—Perfumes.—Sterling Supply Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed April 25, 1908. Serial No. 34,379. Published June 30, 1908.
- 70,455.—Tooth-Paste.—Wescot A. Wood, New York, N. Y. Filed May 1, 1908. Serial No. 34,522. Published June 30, 1908.
- 70,502.—Cleaning and Polishing Composition.—The Cheney Chemical Company, South Manchester, Conn. Filed March 12, 1907. Serial No. 25,925. Published July 7, 1908.
- 70,515.—Perfume Extracts and Toilet Waters.—A. A. Vantine & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed April 6, 1908. Serial No. 33,889. Published June 16, 1908.
- 70,516.—Perfume Extracts.—A. A. Vantine & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed April 6, 1908. Serial No. 33,893. Published June 16, 1908.
- 70,517.—Perfumes and Perfume Extracts.—A. A. Vantine & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed April 6, 1908. Serial No. 33,894. Published June 23, 1908.
- 70,544.—Powder for Cleaning and Polishing.—Joseph H. Barnes, Jr., New York, N. Y. Filed April 25, 1908. Serial No. 34,358. Published July 14, 1908.
- 70,545.—Cleaning Compound.—George M. Buskey, Worcester, Mass. Filed May 21, 1908. Serial No. 34,863. Published July 14, 1908.
- 70,548.—Soap.—The J. P. Davies Company, Dayton, Ohio. Filed May 29, 1908. Serial No. 35,031. Published July 14, 1908.
- 70,549.—Soap.—The M. Werk Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed June 10, 1907. Serial No. 28,023. Published July 14, 1908.
- 70,550.—Soap for Laundry Use.—The Procter & Gamble Company, Ivorydale and Cincinnati, Ohio; Kansas City, Kan., and Staten Island, N. Y. Filed February 8, 1908. Serial No. 32,668. Published July 14, 1908.
- 70,551.—Soap for Laundry Use.—The Procter & Gamble Company, Ivorydale and Cincinnati, Ohio; Kansas City, Kan., and Staten Island, N. Y. Filed February 8, 1908. Serial No. 32,672. Published July 14, 1908.
- 70,552.—Soap for Laundry Use.—The Procter & Gamble Company, Ivorydale and Cincinnati, Ohio; Kansas City, Kan., and Staten Island, N. Y. Filed February 8, 1908. Serial No. 32,674. Published July 14, 1908.
- 70,553.—Soap for Laundry Use.—The Procter & Gamble Company, Ivorydale and Cincinnati, Ohio; Kansas City, Kan., and Staten Island, N. Y. Filed February 8, 1908. Serial No. 32,676. Published July 14, 1908.
- 70,554.—Soap for Laundry Use.—The Procter & Gamble Company, Ivorydale and Cincinnati, Ohio; Kansas City, Kan., and Staten Island, N. Y. Filed February 17, 1908. Serial No. 32,826. Published July 14, 1908.
- 70,555.—Soap for Laundry Use.—The Procter & Gamble Company, Ivorydale and Cincinnati, Ohio; Kansas City, Kan., and Staten Island, N. Y. Filed February 17, 1908. Serial No. 32,827. Published July 14, 1908.
- 70,556.—Soap for Laundry Use.—The Procter and Gamble Company, Ivorydale and Cincinnati, Ohio; Kansas City, Kan., and Staten Island, N. Y. Filed February 17, 1908. Serial No. 32,832. Published July 14, 1908.
- 70,557.—Soap for Laundry Use.—The Procter & Gamble Company, Ivorydale and Cincinnati, Ohio; Kansas City, Kan., and Staten Island, N. Y. Filed February 17, 1908. Serial No. 32,833. Published July 14, 1908.
- 70,558.—Soap for Laundry Use.—The Procter & Gamble Company, Ivorydale and Cincinnati, Ohio; Kansas City, Kan., and Staten Island, N. Y. Filed February 27, 1908. Serial No. 33,042. Published July 14, 1908.
- 70,559.—Soap for Laundry Use.—The Procter & Gamble Company, Ivorydale and Cincinnati, Ohio; Kansas City, Kan., and Staten Island, N. Y. Filed March 21, 1908. Serial No. 33,536. Published July 14, 1908.
- 70,580.—Soap for Laundry Use.—The Procter & Gamble Company, Ivorydale and Cincinnati, Ohio; Kansas City, Kan., and Staten Island, N. Y. Filed February 8, 1908. Serial No. 32,670. Published July 14, 1908.
- 70,592.—Perfumes.—Alfred H. Smith Co., New York, N. Y. Filed May 7, 1908. Serial No. 34,623. Published July 14, 1908.
- 70,593.—Perfumes.—Alfred H. Smith Co., New York, N. Y. Filed May 7, 1908. Serial No. 34,624. Published July 14, 1908.
- 70,596.—Perfumes, Toilet Waters, Sachet-Powders, and Toilet Powders.—The C. B. Woodworth Sons Co., Rochester, N. Y. Filed May 4, 1908. Serial No. 34,569. Published June 16, 1908.
- 70,608.—General Tonic, Hair-Tonic, Liniment and Tooth-Wash.—The Pompeian Company, Washington, D. C. Filed March 21, 1908. Serial No. 33,525. Published June 2, 1908.

LABELS REGISTERED.

14,330.—Title: "Behn Hamie 'Kosher' Scouring Soap." (For a Scouring-Soap.) Leopold Gelberg, New York, N. Y. Filed July 18, 1908.

14,338.—Title: "School Artgum." (For a Cleaning Composition.) Adolph Sommer, Cambridge, Mass. Filed June 29, 1908.

14,343.—Title: "Perry's Magic Tooth Paste." (For Tooth-Paste.) Belle A. Perry, Oshkosh, Wis. Filed June 15, 1908.

14,344.—Title: "Extrait Rose de France." (For Rose Perfume Extract.) Chas. Rahayé, New York, N. Y. Filed July 16, 1908.

14,345.—Title: "Queen Alexandrias of Judea Sweet-Violet-Bath Powder." (For a Bath-Powder.) Juano L. De Zebault, Cleveland, Ohio. Filed April 1, 1908.

14,347.—Title: "Artgum." (For a Dry Cleaner and Massager.) Adolph Sommer, Cambridge, Mass. Filed June 29, 1908.

14,348.—Title: "Ezeewash." (For a Detergent for Washing Soiled Clothes.) Wm. A. Hoag & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed May 7, 1908.

14,354.—Title: "The Merry Widow." (For Perfumery.) John D. Sauter, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Filed July 23, 1908.

PRINTS REGISTERED.

2,333.—Title: "Cleaning a Drawing." (For a Cleaning Composition.) Adolph Sommer, Cambridge, Mass. Filed August 7, 1908.

2,334.—Title: "Cleaning a Glove." (For a Cleaning Composition.) Adolph Sommer, Cambridge, Mass. Filed August 7, 1908.

2,335.—Title: "Cleaning a Hat." (For a Cleaning Composition.) Adolph Sommer, Cambridge, Mass. Filed August 7, 1908.

2,336.—Title: "Cleaning the Wallpaper." (For a Cleaning Composition.) Adolph Sommer, Cambridge, Mass. Filed August 7, 1908.

2,337.—Title: "Cleaning a Slipper." (For a Cleaning Composition.) Adolph Sommer, Cambridge, Mass. Filed August 7, 1908.

TRADE-MARKS APPLIED FOR.

30,414.—Harriet L. Galbraith, Washington, D. C. Filed Oct. 4, 1907.—Skin foods, creams and bleaches, cleansing-ointments for the skin, and remedy for the treatment of skin blemishes.

31,905.—Henry Solomon Wellcome, London, England. Filed Dec. 23, 1907.—A semisolid toilet preparation containing distilled extract of Hamamelis Virginiana.

32,740.—Barclay & Barclay, New York, N. Y. Filed Feb. 13, 1908.—A medicated preparation for the hair, scalp and skin.

34,242 and 34,244.—Foley Bros. & Kelly, St. Paul, Minn. Filed April 21, 1908.—Flavoring extracts.

34,469.—Washington Chemical & Dentifrice Mfg. Co., Colville, Wash. Filed April 29, 1908.—Tooth-creams.

34,962.—Vincent B. Thomas, New York, N. Y. Filed May 26, 1908.—Face cream, face lotion, face powder, hair tonic, hair cream, rouge, nail polish, nail bleach, hand lotion and neck lotion.

35,074.—Francisco Isidoro Carreras, New York, N. Y. Filed June 2, 1908.—Hair tonic.

35,089.—Maxim Chemical Co., New York, N. Y. Filed June 2, 1908.—Liquid soap.

35,230.—William G. Korony, New York, N. Y. Filed June 9, 1908.—Hair remover.

35,643.—Consolidated Soap Co., New York, N. Y. Filed June 20, 1908.—Soap.

35,690.—Wheeler & Tanghe, Lawton, Okla. Filed June 23, 1908.—Lotions for repelling mosquitos.

35,843.—Lever Brothers Co., Cambridge, Mass. Filed June 29, 1908.—Soap and soap powder.

35,895.—A. S. Strouse Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed July 1, 1908.—A hair tonic.

ESSENTIAL OILS, &c. FROM SEYCHELLES.

(Continued from page 127.)

orchid being grown already very near the sea, where salt water is sprayed very often. At Anse Vaulbert, in Praslin, one can notice excellent vanilla growing and fruiting under the scævola (Veloutier) bushes that grow on the beach near the high-water mark.

THE ESSENTIAL OIL INDUSTRY.

The manufacture of essential oils has emerged from the experimental stage, and a modern factory, provided with a boiler and a still of 4,000 litres capacity, has been put up at Sans Souci. Last year the experiments were conducted in a still of one-fourth that size, and water distillation was used. As was anticipated, a much finer oil has been obtained this year, and a comparison of the results has shown at the same time that the yield is about one-third higher when steam distillation is used. It seems that when the raw material, leaves or bark, is distilled in presence of water, many mucilaginous and resinous substances are liberated from the vegetable matters by maceration and partly distilled over with the essential oil.

Owing to lower prices for citronella and lemon grass oils (which compare favorably with oils from India and Ceylon), including a drop of 4d. per ounce for lemon grass oil, which is about five times more valuable than citronella oil, it was decided this year to make use of cinnamon bushes instead of the above grasses.

The cinnamon, which is the Ceylon species (*Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*), gives three different kinds of oil of totally different composition, but after valuation of samples obtained from leaves and also from bark it was decided to start the industry with bark distillation, the oil obtained being five times more valuable. Samples of oil from roots have not yet been prepared, the trees being cut down but not uprooted, in order to obtain succeeding crops from offshoots from the stumps. As the oil obtained from bark is the most valuable of the three, it is frequently adulterated in certain countries with oil distilled from leaves or from roots.

It is to be hoped that by sticking to pure and genuine oils from bark in Seychelles the product will fetch a good

price, approaching that of the oil distilled in Europe from imported chips. This latter oil is worth about Rs.40 a litre, and samples from Seychelles, obtained by water distillation last year, have fetched as much as Rs.30 on the Continent. Samples forwarded at the same time to the Imperial Institute were not very favorably reported upon, a lower price having been obtained from a few English firms. It is, therefore, probable that a certain fluctuation in the price is bound to happen for the Seychelles oil, but at the same time it is hoped that with the improvements in the product obtained from the new factory the industry will be established on a firm footing.

The chips obtained in Seychelles differ very little from those produced in Ceylon. In one case, i.e., in Ceylon, the cinnamon bushes are cultivated and the sticks cut every year to produce quills. These sticks, which are about the size of the thumb, are used when they are straight, but all shoots of one year or over which have become coarse are considered unfit for quills and turned into chips. These Ceylon chips produce the fine oil worth Rs.40.

In Seychelles, the cinnamon bushes, which have been propagated by birds, especially the pied mynah, for about a century, are found in Mahé from the top of the highest mountains to the sea shore. This plant being very hardy and quite at home in the coarse, gravelly, and lateritic soils of Seychelles, reaches enormous dimensions in many places, especially alongside the rivers and streams, where it out-grows most of the other indigenous plants. The bark, which is at present used in the factory, is derived from those tall trees, some of which are about 1 ft. in diameter and produce as much as 100 lbs. of dry bark. Many cinnamon bushes of more stunted growth, which are used as props for vanilla vines in exposed situations, are not at present utilized, but as vanilla cultivation is gradually abandoned in unsuitable and worn out spots, the bark from these younger cinnamon bushes will be turned into chips and thus form a material more closely resembling Ceylon chips. There is also a special mode of drying quills and chips in Ceylon besides their being in most cases deprived of the epidermis by scraping before they are cured. They are more carefully handled when dried, first in the shade for two days after one night's fermentation under wet gunny bags, and then for two days in the morning sun to complete the curing process. At present in Seychelles the chips are obtained by peeling the rough bark of the tall trees; no scraping is done, and the drying is generally carried out in the sun for three or four days to save time and trouble. In one experiment at Sans Souci, the difference in the yield of scraped chips as compared with those of unscraped bark was very slight and scraping was abandoned. Experiments were also carried out with fresh bark and with dried and half-dried bark, and the dried bark produced twice as much oil as the fresh bark, the loss in drying the bark keeping the same proportional dieffrence. Oil from dried bark is better flavored and less pungent to the taste than oil from fresh bark, and the yield was in January, 1908, respectively 9.40 and 9.20 per cent. of the raw material.

The question of yield has something to do probably with the exposure of the bushes and the season during which they are cut. In January the bushes were all ripening their fruits, and we may consider that period of their growth as being that of the least vegetable activity. In March or April they produce a flush of new leaves, and as the essential oils are formed in greater quantity during this period of their growth, it is probable that the yield will increase from May to September. Sometimes a second flush is produced in October, immediately before the flowering, but at that time the bushes regain considerable vegetable activity under the influence of rain, and the yield will probably again be maintained at a maximum until the end of the year. These periods of vegetable activity are well known in Ceylon, and the preparation of quills is only started there three weeks after the advent of the wet season, when the rains have brought a flush of new leaves in May or November at the turn of each monsoon.

The stems, as already stated, produce as much as 100 lbs. of dry bark when the trees are very tall, but the average tree will not produce more than 20 lbs. of dry bark

without counting the small branches and twigs, which contain the essential oil in just the same proportion. At present only the wild cinnamon are utilized, but if the industry allows of a margin of profit in future, there is no reason why the natural dispersion of the seeds should not be increased or supplemented by broadcasting them in those regions which have become unsuited to more profitable cultivation. In the present conditions there is enough bark for a single factory to work for some time, and when the trees are cut down the new shoots after a year or two could in their turn be utilized, and afford enough material to keep the sole factory going on indefinitely. If other factories are started then cinnamon planting should be developed.

Samples of oil from clove leaves were also submitted to the Institute for valuation; but the price offered for oil from cinnamon bark is much higher (four times) and it is very likely that the number of clove trees grown in this Colony is not sufficient to permit an industry being started on a firm footing unless more trees are planted in the near future.

Clove trees grow well in Seychelles, especially in red latitic soils, when the other trees do not do as well. When the cinnamon leaves will be utilized for oil extraction the clove leaves from trees already existing might also be made use of and distilled at the same time or on alternate days, the oil from either leaf being of very similar composition and possessing so much the same odor as to make it difficult to distinguish between them.

The cinnamon and clove trees which have reached a large size and which begin to die off in some places should be exploited without delay because there are few places in the world where these trees are allowed to grow wild. It would very likely pay to export their bark and their leaves if there is any difficulty in erecting the necessary stills for the preparation of the essential oils.—*Brit. & Col. Drug.*

IN THE TRADE.

Mr. O. E. Watts is on his usual Eastern trip in the interest of Ungerer & Co.

Major J. B. Horner has returned from his vacation in Lake Canandaigua, N. Y., brisker and more active than ever.

Mr. W. A. Ingersoll, of the Vanilla Bean department of H. Marquardt & Co., has returned after a two months' trip to Europe.

An overheated oven caused a small fire Sept. 5th at the Smith soap factory in Rockway street, Springfield. The fire department was called and extinguished the blaze with a loss of \$50.

"Born—To Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Swinton, Linden, N. J., on Aug. 21, 1908, a lass." Mr. R. S. Swinton, Chemist for W. J. Bush & Co., Inc., has sent this notice to a newspaper in his home-town in Scotland.

Many in the trade will regret to learn of the death of Mr. Emilio Marchi, for he was well known and popular with his confreres. Born in Parma, 1858, he had descended from noble stock, his mother being a daughter of Baron Testa. He had represented Bertrand Frères, Grasse and Pilar Frères, making many friends by his happy disposition, which persisted even to the last stages of the illness which carried him away. He died Sept. 4th, leaving a widow.

Thomas Earley, 74 years old, inventor and manufacturer of Frank Siddall Soap, from which he realized a fortune, died Sept. 2nd at his home, 2230 West Tioga street, of heart disease.

He was born in Ireland in 1834 and came to this city in 1852. He was a member of Robert A. Palmerson Lodge, No. 487, F. and A. M.; Pacific Lodge, United Workmen,

and the Belmont Driving Club. He is survived by a widow and four sons.

Niagara Falls, Ont.—John D. Larkin, the big Buffalo Soap manufacturer, who owns one of the largest and best-kept farms in the country, has just concluded the purchase of about 200 more acres of land in this section.

He has bought the Hudson, Usher and McPherson farms in the town of Niagara, starting from the mountain and extending about a mile. Mr. Larkin will probably lay these farms out in similar style to his present magnificent place on the river.

We are in receipt of a handsome volume entitled "The Rose—Its History," from T. W. Stemmler & Co., New York, agents for Messrs. Petko Iv. Orozoff & Fils, Mazoulik, Bulgaria. This book treats of the harvesting and distillation, chemistry of otto; analysis; and tables showing production, number of stills at work in the various districts; exports, etc. It is illustrated by an engraving of the founder of the firm, and nine full-page plates of scenes in the Bulgarian rose fields, etc.

The property of the William H. Place Manufacturing Co., Providence, R. I., was sold at trustee's sale last month. There were 307 lots, including the machinery for the manufacture of soap, oils, chemicals, scrap lumber, scrap iron, shafting, belting and other property. The sale was held by order of James W. Lees, trustee in bankruptcy, for the purpose of settling up the affairs of the concern, which was recently adjudged bankrupt.

There was a large gathering at the sale, including a number of soap makers and chemists, the heaviest buyer being a party from Boston, who, it was understood, was interested in securing as much of the plant intact as possible for the purpose of continuing the business.

TRADE-MARK DECISION.

The Commissioner of Patents rendered a decision on August 20, on an appeal from the decision of the Examiner of Interferences in the case of *Graves vs. Gunder*.

In his application for calculation Graves alleges that at the time Gunder applied for registration and a long time prior thereto he had been engaged in the manufacture and sale of tooth-powder under the name of "W. E. Graves Tooth Powder." He further alleges that neither Gunder nor his predecessor in business at any time during the ten years preceding the passage of the Trade-Mark Act used the name "Graves" alone in connection with tooth-powder, but always used the same in connection with the initials "E. L." or "Dr. E. L." the mark appearing as "Dr. E. L. Graves Tooth Powder."

It is argued that the testimony of Graves and the exhibits introduced in evidence show that Gunder has admitted that neither he nor his predecessor in business, E. L. Graves, ever used the words "Graves Tooth Powder" alone, but that all tooth-powder sold by them was marked "Dr. E. L. Graves Tooth Powder."

On the cartons and cans which were submitted by W. E. Graves as showing the mark used by the registrant appear the words "Dr. E. L. Graves Unequalled" form an essential part of the mark which should have been included in the mark registered. As the registrant was, under the decision above cited, entitled to register his mark as shown in the drawings, it follows that the fact that he used this with other words does not constitute a ground for cancellation of the mark.

Attention is also called to registration Nos. 59,250 and 59,251, issued to Gunder. The marks shown in these registrations are "Dr. E. L. Graves Tooth Powder" and "Dr. E. L. Graves Unequalled Tooth Powder." As pointed out in the decision in the case of *Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association vs. D. G. Yuengling et al* (129 O. G., 3501), these registrations did not constitute a bar to the registration of the present mark, and therefore they offer no ground for the cancellation of the registration.

The decision of the Examiner of Interferences is affirmed.

SEPTEMBER MARKET REPORT AND PRICE CURRENT.

THE ESSENTIAL OILS QUOTED BELOW ARE THOSE OF HIGH QUALITY AND UNDISPUTED PURITY ONLY.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

There has been a certain steady demand for staples, yet there is no real fervor in the cry for goods, and as a natural result, while prices are more or less firm, there is a recession in some particulars. One of the strangest phenomena is the lack of interest in Messina Oils. Is it because of the wild manipulation and combines of previous seasons, or is it because there is real weakness in Messina? The fact is that Oil of Lemon, while being held firmly, is still offered at considerable concessions for new crop, and some firms are shading spot for large orders. Bergamot Oil holds its own, because there is a genuine shortage, and the Oils of Orange are firm. When the Messina factors learn that the less they manipulate the market the better it will be, we shall see better times for consumers as well as dealers.

Oil of Peppermint still holds its own, although it is stated that the crop will be short of first reports. There is enough held over to supply all demands, so that the smaller distillers are eager to sell, and thus the price is kept down, although an advance would be logical. The flash in the pan for Oil Spearmint has gone out finally, and the artificially high price is a thing of the past. Oil Almonds Persic is easier, as well as the Oils of Geranium and Petit Grain. While spot Oil Lavender is still held firmly, there are offers of new crop, for delivery in October and November at some concessions in price. The list as a whole shows little change, save on the easier side.

BEANS.

There is considerable activity in the Vanilla Bean market, especially in Bourbons, consequent upon the manufac-

turing demand. The scarceness of Angosturas has helped to raise prices, so that all points to an advance of the various varieties before very long. There seems to be a good supply of Mexican Cuts, which accounts in part at least for the disparity between these and Bourbons, but the consumption having begun in earnest there is every reason to expect quite an active demand henceforward. The wise manufacturers are laying up a good stock, feeling certain that prices cannot well go lower, and it is almost certain that they will soon begin to climb the ladder.

SOAP MATERIALS

Lack of demand is the explanation of the dullness of the market, and although prices are so low as to be tempting there seems to be no disposition to stock up. The prospect of a very large cotton crop tends to keep down prices of Cotton Seed Oil, and the other products feel the effect, notwithstanding the very bullish feeling on beef products.

Quotations are:

Tallow, city, .05 $\frac{1}{8}$ (hhds.) ; country, .05 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Grease, brown, .05; yellow, .05 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Cotton Seed Oil, crude, tanks, .29½; summer, yellow, prime, .41¼.

Cocoanut Oil, Cochin, .07-.07 $\frac{1}{4}$; Ceylon, .06 $\frac{1}{4}$ -.06 $\frac{1}{2}$

Olive Oil, green, nominal; yellow, .9
Oils, Oil Fats, 1

Olive Oil Foots, prime, .06 $\frac{3}{8}$ -07.
Palm Oil, Lagos, .06; red prime, .05 $\frac{5}{8}$.
Chemicals, borax, .05; caustic soda, 80 p. c. basis of

Rosin, 1st run, .25½; 2d run, .27½; 3d run, .29½; 4th run, .30½.

Almond, Bitter.....	per lb.	\$3.50	Ginger	4.50	Spearmint	3.00
" F. F. P. A.....		4.50	Gingergrass	1.35	Spruce .....	.50
" Artificial .....		.75	Hemlock .....	.60	Tansy	4.50
" Sweet, True.....		47-57	Juniper Berries, twice rect.	1.10-1.30	Thyme, red, French.....	1.10
" Peach-kernel		34-38	Kananga, Java	4.00	" white, French.....	1.25
Amber, Crude.....		.13	Lavender, English	7.00	Vetiver, Bourbon	8.50
" Rectified .....		.20	" Cultivated	2.50	" Indian	42.00
Anise		1.15	" Fleurs, 28-30%	2.00	Wintergreen, artificial .....	.38
Aspic (Spike)		1.20	Lemon	1.00	Wormwood	4.50
Bay, Porto Rico.....		3.50	Lemongrass .....	.80	Ylang-ylang	50.00-65.00
Bay		2.10	Limes, expressed	2.00		
Bergamot, 37-38%		3.55	" distilled .....	.80		
Bergamot, 35%		3.40	Linaloe	2.75	BEANS.	
Birch (Sweet)		2.25	Mace, distilled .....	.90	Tonka Beans, Angostura	2.00
Bois de Rose, Femelle		4.50	Mustard, natural	4.50	Surinam .....	.55
Cade .....		.20	" artificial	2.00	Para .....	.30
Cajeput .....		.55	Myrrbane, rect. ....	.12	Vanilla Beans, Mexican	3.00-5.50
Camphor .....		.12	Neroli, petale	80.00-90.00	" " Cut	2.75-3.00
Caraway Seed		1.50	" artificial	17.00	" " Bourbon	1.60-2.25
Cardamom		20.00	Nutmeg .....	.90	" " Tahiti .....	.50-.75
Carvol		2.45	Orange, bitter	2.15		
Cassia, 75-80%		1.25	Orange, sweet	1.90	SUNDRIES.	
Cedar, Leaf .....		.75	Origanum .....	.40	Ambergris, black	(oz.) 20.00
" Wood .....		.25	Orris Root, concrete	(oz.) 3.50-4.50	" gray	35.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon		8.00	Patchouly	4.50-5.50	Civet, horns	1.75-1.85
Citronella .....		.27	Pennyroyal	2.50	Cologne Spirit	2.70
Cloves .....		.75	Peppermint, W. C.	1.60-1.70	Cumarin	3.40-3.50
Copaiba		1.25	Petit Grain, American	4.50	Heliotropine	1.85-2.00
Coriander		14.00	" French	5.00	Musk, Cab., pods	(oz.) 8.00
Croton .....		.80	Pimento	2.25	" grain	15.00
Cubeb		1.55	Rose	(oz.) 5.75-6.50	" Tonquin, pods	18.00
Eucalyptus, Australian, 70% .....		.55	Rosemary, French .....	.75	" grain	22.00
Fennel, Sweet		1.15	" Trieste .....	.65	" Artificial, per lb.	2.00
" Bitter .....		.75	Sandalwood, East India	3.00-3.25	Orris Root, Florentine, whole .....	.13
Geranium, African		4.00	Sassafras, artificial .....	.34	Orris Root, powdered and	
" Bourbon		3.25	" natural .....	.70	granulated .....	.16
" French		11.00	Safrol50	Talc, Italian015-.01.78
" Turkish		2.50	Savin75-1.40	Terpineol40-.50
					Vanillin33-.35

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Serial No. 521

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Lavender

THE present situation in regard to oil of Lavender is probably without precedent. The comparatively small sales of last season have left large stocks in first hands, and as the new crop is normal prices have reached a low level.

Notwithstanding these conditions there seems to be no improvement in the average quality of the oil offered, but consumers now know how to distinguish the adulterated oil. As a result the ESTEREL Brand, made by Jeancard Fils & Co., which is and always has been absolutely pure and of the finest quality producible is preferred--especially in view of the price.

Don't buy a mixture--get ESTEREL Brand from us, and if you want to reduce the cost buy the adulterants and do the mixing yourself.

When you compare ordinary qualities with OIL LAVENDER ESTEREL you will note that they are inferior in aroma, and consequently in ester content.

Esterel BEST BY TEST

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195 E. Kinzie Street, CHICAGO

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American Agents for Jeancard Fils & Co. (^{Established} 1780) Cannes, France

THERE'S A REASON

that we address you once more on the subject of OTTO OF ROSE. That reason is—that material itself in sharp contrast with the adulterated OTTOS so brazenly offered. IF Pappazoglou's OTTO ROSE D'OR is not a staple in your laboratory, you can hardly know how valuable a pure OTTO is, as a perfume ingredient.

We do not claim to control the Crop, but we do know that the best, and none but the best producible in Bulgaria, bears our Golden Seal; a fitting symbol of the contents.

You want full value for what you pay, and in OTTO ROSE D'OR you secure absolute purity and supreme quality at the lowest possible price. We can prove it.

The use of Pappazoglou's OTTO ROSE D'OR, in the leading American perfumes, is the best demonstration of value.

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